The Bombay Gazette

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No. 11,867 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th Dec.
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th „
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st „
M BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th „
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	21st „
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th „
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th „
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th „
L MALWA	2950	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th „
M KAISAR-I-HIND	[illegible]	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th „
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th „
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th „
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	15th „
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	J. Reeves	22nd „
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th „
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	13th „
L BENGAL	4737	800	W. H. Andrews	20th „
M CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	27th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th Decr.
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st „

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 10, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
INGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th „
MANILLA	5,000	803	20th „	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE	4,00	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particula regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 4, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th Dec.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th „
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	600	2nd Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 2, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GLASGOW.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	To sail.
s.s. NUBIA	3,550	480	Capt. T. Knox	18th Dec.

Passengers by S.S. Nubia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1886.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	25th Dec
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan'
s.s. ARABIA	3,511	480	Capt. J. Laird	22nd „
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,069	480	Capt. F. Blight	19th Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5,000	600	Capt. G.C. Boothby	1st Mar.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 8, 1886. Agents.

STEAM DIRECT FROM GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool the high-classed Steamers.

"Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York', 2,282, tons and other Steamers will follow at short intervals.

Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and primage.

Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

BROWNE & WATSON,
16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
opies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEA NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY 20th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing, or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th December, at 2 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, December 13, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH,
20, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. LOUIS STRAUCH begs most respectfully to announce his arrival from Europe with a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of all sorts of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, viz.:

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, Complete.
„ TROUSERS.
„ DRESS COATS.
„ FROCK COATS.

BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING of every Description and the best Quality.

Inspection of our varied Stock is earnestly solicited.

Bombay, December 8, 1886.

STILTON CHEESE.
New Season's supply to hand.
Price, Re. 1-4 per lb.
In prime condition. Weight 7 to 8lbs.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
IMPORTERS OF STORES, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRIME YORK HAMS.
In Canvas weighing 9 to 15 lbs. in First Class Condition.
Price 15 as. per lb.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
PROVISION AND WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES!

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have now in Stock and will continue to receive fresh Consignments by every mail.

GRAPES, Re. 1 per lb.
BRAZIL NUTS, As. 10 per lb.
BARCELONA NUTS, As. 8 per lb.
KENTISH COB NUTS, As. 15 per lb.
STILTON CHEESE, Re. 1-4 per lb.
GORGONZOLA CHEESE, Re. 1-4 per lb.
ROQUEFORT, Re. 1-4 per lb.
GRUYERE, As. 14 per lb.
FIGS, As. 12 per box.

Crackers and Bonbons in great variety of the best manufacture. Sweets of all kinds, Pralines, Fondants Chocolated, etc., etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND STORE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GUNS, RIFLES & REVOLVERS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD., would draw the attention of Military Men and Sportsmen to their selection of the above, which are made by one of the best makers in London and Birmingham, and are guaranteed to be of the best quality, workmanship and highly finished.

To meet the varying tastes of gauge, &c., TREACHER & Co. are prepared to submit estimates of prices for all qualities of Guns, Rifles, or Revolvers.

The following are always kept in stock:—

TREACHER'S KEEPER GUN—
D-B. B-L. C-F. Gun, 12 bore, Double Grip Action, Rebounding Locks, Left Barrel Choke Engraved, &c. Price Rs. 150, cash.
Ditto ditto superior quality and extra finish. Price Rs. 150, cash.

TREACHER'S "SPECIAL" GUN—
D-B- C F-Gun, 12 bore, Top Lever Double Bolt, Snap Action, Rebunding Locks, Hammers below line of sight, Percussion Fence Action, Damascus Engraved Barrels, Left Choke, highly finished. Price Rs 180, cash.
Ditto ditto superior finish. Price Rs. 225, cash.
Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price Rs. 45 and 50, cash.
Anson and Deeley's New Patent Hammerless Guns, Price Rs. 350 to 600, cash.
Imported only to Order.

TREACHER'S SPORTING RIFLES—
D-B. B-L. C-F. Express Rifle, ·500 bore, Double Grip Action, Lever over Guard, Percussion Fence, Rebounding Buck Action, &c., &c., Price Rs. 300, cash.
Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price Rs. 80, cash.
S-B. B-L Express Rifle, ·500 bore, Martini-Henry Action. Price Rs. 160, cash.

TREACHER'S BRITISH "BULL DOG" REVOLVER—
Five Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 36, cash.
Ditto ditto, Plated, Rs. 40, cash.

TREACHER'S ROYAL "IRISH CONSTABULARY" REVOLVER—
Six Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 36, cash.
Ditto ditto, Plated, Rs. 40, cash.
New Regulation ·455 bore, Plated Rs. 50.

TREACHER'S "ARMY AND NAVY" REGULATION REVOLVER—
Six Chambers, ·450 bore, Self Extracting Rebounding Hammer, etc., Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 80, cash.
Ditto ditto Plated Rs. 85, cash.
New Regulation ·455 bore, Blued Rs. 90.
ditto Plated Rs. 95.
Oak Cases and Fittings Complete for Revolvers ......each Rs. 16.
Solid Leather Holder Sling and Pouch ......each „ 11

MUZZLE LOADING GUNS FOR SHIKARRIES—
Double ......Rs. 50, cash.
With Case and Fittings Complete Rs. 72.

TREACHER'S "GEAR" AIR GUNS—
Rs. 30.
Slugs for ditto Rs. 24, box.
Darts ditto Rs. 1-12 doz.
Ammunition of every kind.

(For further particulars apply personally, or write for Illustrated Catalogue.)

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

	Rs.	a.
BATS, Boys' each Rs. 1-12, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2-12 and	3	4
Do. Practice ......each	5	12
Do. do. Best Selected Dovetailed „	7	0
Do. Single Cane „	8	8
Do. Double Cane „	9	8
Do. Treble Cane „	10	8
Do. All Cane „	12	0
STUMPS for Boys' use ......per set	2	2
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails „	3	8
Do. With Brass Ferrules „	5	12
Do. do. and Iron Points „	6	8
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c ......each	12	0

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, Boys' each Rs. 1-4 and	1	12
Do. Duke's Double Seam ......each	4	0
Do. do. Treble Seam „	4	12
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam „	3	12
Do. do. Treble Seam „	4	4
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured „	4	12
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated....per pair	6	8
BATTING GLOVES, best improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber „	7	0
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, Strong Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock. Per pair	18	0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin	7	0
SHOES, fitted with Spikes	10	8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

	Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, Gent's......each	6	8
Do. do. Cork-handled, Gent's „	7	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a Screw Adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung ...... „	14	0
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain Strung...... „	9	8
Do. do. do. Double Strung „	11	8
Do. do. do. Cork Handled. „	10	8
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the Latest Pattern ...... „	10	0
Do. The Demon Slazenger's ...... „	12	8
Do. The Victor Fortnam's ...... „	12	8
Do. Ayre's Champion ...... „	12	12

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, best India-rubber, Enamelled, Regulation ......per doz.	5	0
Do. best Flannel covered, Silk sewn, Regulation size ...... „	8	0
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do. „	9	8
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ...... „	12	0
Do. Ayre's do. ...... „	12	0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case ......per set	47	8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club...... each	11	8
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ...... „	7	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles ......per pair	10	0

FOOT-BALL.

ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India Rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed

	Rs.	a.
No. 4—26 in circumference......each	6	12
No. 5—28 in do. ...... „	7	8
No. 6—30 in do. ...... „	8	8
No. 7—32 in do. ...... „	9	8

RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.

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	Rs.	a.
BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28......per doz.	9	8
CLEEK'S ......each	4	12
IRONS ...... „	4	12
IRON NIBLICKS...... „	4	12
PLAY CLUBS ...... „	3	12
PUTTERS ...... „	3	12
SPOONS, Long, Middle and Short...... „	3	12

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, QUOITS, POLO, FISHING TACKLE, SPORTING AMMUNITION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
—LADIES' AND GENT'S
VERY CHOICE DESIGNS—

A special Lot of Ladies' Hem Stitched, Open Work Borders, Colours, Cardinal, Pink, Sky, Navy Salmon, from per doz	8	8
Numerous Fancy Designs, Spots, Stripes, and Diamond Borders in all the latest Colours, from...	12	0

HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

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REGISTERING MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SIZES.

	Rs.	a.
Boxwood Scale, Black Japanned Metal Case...	6	8
Hand-painted Opal Scale, Japanned Case	10	0

BREWER'S THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
Silver Metalled Scale, Enamelled Tube, Japanned Metal Case 8 in	2	0
Do. do. do. 10 in	2	8
Do. do. do. 12 in	3	0

BOXWOOD THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
8 in. Enamelled Tubes	1	4
0 in. do. do.	2	0
Spare Thermometers for Syke's Hydrometers.	6	8

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
Constricted Stem Magnifying Front Registering	7	0
Constructed Stem Registering	4	0

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, (35 ESPLANADE-ROAD) BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
HAVE JUST ON HAND
THE GREAT AMERICAN NEW REMEDIES,
THE REMEDIAL QUALITIES OF WHICH ARE NEVER DISPUTED.

THE POPULAR
STILL IN GIA
BLOOD PERCOLATOR.
THE ONLY SKIN AND BLOOD REMEDY.
THE BEST KNOWN PREPARATION
FOR
Pimples, Tumours, Boils, Blotches, Tetter, Ulcers, Sores, Scrofula and Skin Eruptions.
A POWERFUL YET GENTLE
PURIFIER OF BLOOD.
RESTORES
Strength and Tone of the System when Debilitated by Diseases.
A SURE CURE
For Recent or Chronic Skin Diseases, Eczema, Abscesses and Chronic Rheumatism.
Per Pint Bottle Rs. 4-4.

TASTELESS
COMPOUND CATHARTIC PILLS,
PURELY VEGETABLE.
COMPOSED OF PUREST INGREDIENTS ONLY.
AS A LAXATIVE OR PURGATIVE
THESE PILLS ARE UNRIVALLED.
THE GREAT
BOWEL REGULATOR,
AND
KILLER OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION.
A PROMPT, SURE AND SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS, STOMACH AND LIVER.
Per Bottle annas 12.

THE SOUTHERN
LIVER REGULATOR.
FOR ALL BILIOUS DISEASES AND DISORDERS
Arising from
TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER,
Dyspepsia, BiliousHeadache, Costiveness, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Nervousness, Heart-Burn, Restlessness, &c.
IT IS USED
As an Evacuant in Dysentery, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Colic, and as a Laxative in Chills and Fever and in Female Complaints.
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN
No MEDICINE can equal it for its Prompt and Mild Effects,
And being PURE VEGETABLE can be used with Perfect Safety.
Per Bottle Rs. 4-4.

COMPOUND
DAMIANA ELIXIR
Used as a
BRAIN, NERVE AND MUSCLE TONIC
And for
RESTORING VITALITY AND LOSS OF NERVE POWER IN
BOTH SEXES.
Per Bottle Rs. 7.

THE GREATEST BOON
EVER KNOWN FOR
MOTHERS AND WET NURSES!!
GALACTAGOGUE
OR MILK PRODUCING
ELIXIR.

This Galactagogue not only produces a plentiful and naturally healthy flow of Milk, but by enriching the blood, converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich, healthy, nourishing diet. It is highly recommended in all cases of debility, pain in the side, &c., and is a capital remedy for Indigestion, Flatulency, and Headache.

PER HALF PINT Rs. 2-12.
„ PINT Rs. 4-4.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

ALL of these are very fair toned and in good order.

		Rs.
Square Pianoforte, by Mand, Full Compass	...	250
Do. by Schröder (Mahogany) do.	...	250
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne do.	...	350
Do. do. do. do.	...	400
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Horizontal Boudoir Grand, by Erard, Full Compass	...	400
Boudoir Grand Short, by Broadwood do.	...	350
Broadwood's Concert Grand do.	...	500

The above are also available for hire at moderate rates, from Rs. 15 per month, inclusive of tuning.

Also a few fine HARMONIUMS and CHAMBER ORGANS.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PASSENGERS
EX. S. S. BOKHARA,

WILL find every Requirement for Bungalow or Table Use at the Fort Establishment of

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

	Per 2 gals.		Per 4 gals.	
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar) ......Rs.	22	0	Rs. 42	0
COGNAC **** do. ...... „	35	0	„ 68	0
COGNAC *** do. ...... „	31	0	„ 60	0
COGNAC ** do. ...... „	27	0	„ 52	0
COGNAC * do. ...... „	25	0	„ 48	0
SHERRY, Manzanilla...... „	22	0	„ 42	0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents ......each			„ 4	0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown...... „			„ 3	0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do. ...... „			„ 4	0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THACKER & Co. LD., BOMBAY
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, News Agents, Engravers, Die Sinkers, Colour Stampers, Rubber Stamp Manufacturers, &c., &c.

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SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
AND SURVEYORS' REQUISITES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
By Elliott Bros. and W. F. Stanley.
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ANEROID BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, POCKET SUN-DIALS,
CHUBB'S CASH, PAPER, DESPATCH AND DEED BOXES,
WRITING AND STATIONERY CASES AND DESPATCH BOXES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND FRAMES,
PLAYING CARDS, MENU CARDS, BALL PROGRAMME CARDS,
CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF
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And other Leather Goods.
MORDAN'S GOLD, SILVER, AND IVORY PENCIL CASES,
PRAYER BOOKS, AND CHURCH SERVICES,
In the most Elegant Bindings.
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BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.
A large and well-selected Stock always on hand
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
XMAS CARDS.
FROM ALL THE NOTED MAKERS.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY

FOR HIRE

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 35
PER MONTH.
ON SALE
FOR CASH
OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
PIANOFORTES
BY
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD.
LIPP & SOHN
AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS.
Price List post free.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.
OF

FUN ON THE BRISTOL.
FUN BRISTOL.
FUN BRISTOL.

WIDOW O'BRIEN
WIDOW O'BRIEN

LAST NIGHT OF } The Negro Songs. The Masher. The Dandy Blues. The Tramp.
NEW SONGS TO NIGHT.
NEW MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY EVENING.
Entire Change of Programme.
Little Fra-Diavolo.
Little Fra-Diavolo.
A Great Cast.

Fra-Diavolo	A Brigand	May Livingston.
Marquis De-Cranbourmali		
Puppo	His Right Bower	John F. Sheridan.
Giacomo	The Left Bower	E. C. Dunbar.
Lorenzo	An Irish Italian Copper	Martyn Hagan.
Lord All-Cash	A Live Lord	Alfred Holland.
Matteo	An Inn Keeper	Clement Morgan.
Antonio	A Peasant	W. G. Allan.
Francisco	A Village Lout	Henry Dilmain.
Lady All-Cash	An Hysteric Female	Lucy Fraser.
Zulina	The Village Belle	Mary Melville.

NEW SONGS. BRIGHT MUSIC. AGILE DANCING.
Secure your Seats at SOUNDY & Co.
POSITIVELY LAST 4 NIGHTS
of this Matchless Company, as they leave for
LUCKNOW, December 19.
P. H. KIRBY, Business Manager.
W. G. ALLAN, Agent.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "Merka" will sail as above on 30th December. For freight or passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACKENZIE," 3,000 tons, will sail for "Genoa direct," on or about the 25th instant.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking-room. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, December 13, 1886.

THE [illegible]HOR LINE s.s. "PERSIA" has [illegible] from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and [illegible]RGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. [illegible] requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING [illegible] and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Unless Boats are sent alongside without delay to take Delivery of Packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 13, 1886.

NOTICE.
WARDHA COAL STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED—TWO UNDERLOOKERS for the WARORA COLLIERY. Applicants must have had previous experience in Collieries. Applications with testimonials, stating salary required, to be sent to the Deputy Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway, Warora, Central Provinces.

J. Y. DAVIDSON, Manager,
Wardha Coal State Railway.
Nagpur, December 11, 1886.

RE ESTATE of EDMOND CHARPIE, late of Bombay European Inhabitant, deceased.

WITH reference to the notice dated 9th October, 1886, under the signature of FRAMJEE SORABJEE MEHTA published in the issue of this paper of the 11th December instant, I beg to say that I am the only EXECUTOR who has proved the will of the deceased. Creditors of, and debtors to the estate will kindly take note accordingly.

HENRY FISCHER,
Sole acting executor under the will of Edmond Charpie, deceased.
Bombay, 13th December, 1886.

THE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors of the above Company, held on the 12th days of December, a CALL of Rs. (25) Twenty-five per share was made upon all the members, and that the same will be payable on or before the 1st January, 1887, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at Bombay.
Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on calls remaining unpaid after that date.
By order of the Board of Directors,

B. M. WADIA & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
No. 6 Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay, 14 Dec. 1886.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PROFESSOR H WINTER.

THE GREAT AMERICAN-INDIAN EXPERT, who warrants to cure hard and soft corns, bunions, chilblains, ingrowing nails and warts, guarantees to take them out without pain or without drawing blood, and further guarantees to perform an instantaneous cure. Mr. Winter's fame is spoken of in the highest terms by various well-known gentlemen in this city on whom he has operated that have suffered for years with corns. He is now on his tour round the world, and has just arrived from Australia via the Straits Settlements and Rangoon.
He will remain in Bombay until the 25th December, and is now staying at Watson's Hotel, Room No. 142. Those who are suffering from these complaints will please call at once and see for themselves, as he leaves for Colombo and Mauritius.

CONSULTATION FREE OF CHARGE.
Consulting Hours.
For ladies and gentlemen from 8 to 1 a.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Those who wish Mr. Winter to call on them will please send their address and he will call upon them between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

CHARGES MODERATE.

BEST LINEN DAMASK
TABLE CLOTHS,
IN ALL SIZES.
9 ft. 6 in. long, Cash Rs. 10-8; 30 ft. long, Cash Rs. 60 each.
TABLE NAPKINS,
ALL PURE LINEN.
Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 10-8, 12-8, 15-0, 16-0, doz.
Extra Large Size Rs. 24-0.
WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING
AERATED
WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.
The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.
New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

		Rs.	a.
Soda Water	per dozen	0	12
Tonic Water	„	1	0
Seltzer Water	„	1	0
Lemonade and Gingerade	„	1	0
Ginger Ale	„	1	0
Raspberryade	„	1	0
Aërated Water	„	0	12
Potash Water	„	0	12
Lithia Water	„	1	8
Vichy Water	„	1	4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co
Establishment East-street, Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SALESMAN WANTED—Must have a fair knowledge of textiles. Apply to N-123, care of this Paper.

COME AND SEE THE NEW GOODS in our Various Departments at the Fort Establishment, which is largely extended and laid out with 'Xmas Goods.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.—A general meeting of the members will be held TO-DAY, at 5-15 p.m., J. E. DAVAR, Honorary Secretary.

TRANSPOSING PIANO, nearly new, in handsome Walnut Case, Iron Frame, on commission sale at SOUNDY & Co., Limited, will be sold a bargain.

CAKES.—For 'XMAS, Plain ans. 14 per lb, Ornamented Rs. 1-8 per lb, 'Xmas Crackers from ans. 8 to Rs. 7 each, 'Xmas Tree Ornaments, 'Xmas Candles.—MORENAS and Co.

ON VIEW, at Medows Street, Fort, opposit old *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fancy Goods suitable for 'Xmas Presents, to be sold on Wednesday, 15th December.

LOST, on the night of Sunday, the 12th December, between Clare Road, Byculla, and Harkness Hill, Malabar Hill, a silver-mounted WALKING STICK. Finder will be handsomely rewarded on returning the same to MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.

DRAWING OFFICE WORK of every description undertaken. Terms moderate. FREDERICK A. O'BRIEN, 8 Apollo Street, Fort. (Formerly Chief Draftsman on Several Railways.)

WANTED.—An European or Eurasian NURSE, to take entire charge of one child, age 16 months.—Apply with copies of testimonials, and stating wages required, to Mrs. FOOTE, Dharwar.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are with all latest improvements and are complete in accessories and can be had for cash or by monthly payments called the hiring system with option of purchase. Full particulars post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

REWARD.—Lost at about 1 A. M., on 13th December, 1886, between Clare, Byculla, and Napean Sea Roads, a WALKING STICK of Olive, or Tea Wood. The handle is of silver, shaped like a bird's head with a long curved beak and red glass eyes. The Finder will be handsomely rewarded, on the stick being produced at the Office of the Commissioner of Police.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

"THE BATTENBERG," the latest novelty in Ladies' Hats, just received.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.—We are registering Orders for Cakes, Plum Puddings, and Mince Meat. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

BREACH CANDY.—FURNISHED HOUSE to let for one year from 1st January 1887. Apply to Mr. BRANSON, High Court.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS, to which Eight Bungalows are attached.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

IF you wish to have a real good time keeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 6, Rampart Row.

AUSTRALIAN CHEESE.—The finest quality, specially made in the Colonies. Samples and full particulars at WM. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1-4 postage, 1 anna.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Plush Companions, Hand Bags, Photo. Frames, and many other articles to select from. Prices very cheap.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

KEROSINE OIL 150 Degrees, Snow-Flake, just landed in splendid condition, for sale at Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., Khoja Moholla; Mr. Piroo Mahomed, Market; Messrs. Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co., Fort.

COWAN'S GELATINO CHLORIDE PLATES, for Transparencies, &c., 4¼ by 3¼. Just received.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

FOR SALE at MAHABLESHWAR "RAVINE COTTAGE" containing Sitting, Dinning, Bed, Dressing, Bath and Dispense Rooms with the usual number of Out-houses. For particulars apply to FRANK ORR, Mahableshwar.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act ndian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel urvey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

CHRISTMAS CARDS selling at half price. BON BON Crackers, Sweets, Gelatine Flags, &c. to PEARSE'S.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF GHEE, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by public auction at Mandvie Bunder No. 191 Moori Bazaar by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in Re Dossa Kirpal, ghee and general merchant, in partnership with Rajajee Oomajee, under name of Rajajee Oomajee (an insolvent) consisting of few tins and Dubbers of Ghee, Beam Scales, Pictures, Lamp, Iron Treasury Chest, empty Dubbers, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 14, 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

On FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their room the following:—
A choice assortment of Japanese Chinaware containing handsome flower vases, large size enamelled wall plates, tea sets, &c. suitable for a 'Xmas presents.
1 case gent's and ladies' shirts.
50 pieces India made handsome foolcaries or screens, silk embroidered.
An invoice containing casks of cleansing carbolic alterative and condition powder, bottles of fever and cough drinks.
1 case silver bullions,
1 sapphire ring, 4 pieces silver trays, jewel boxes—(India made, very old).
On account and risk of Dawoodbhoy Khanbhoy—ex s. s. Worwalets.
491-3—1 case wire lace.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, Dec. 14, 1886.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. Shricristnajee and Co., will sell by Public Auction at there Auction room, at 2 p. m.
20 cases superior champagne.
10 „ „ Table red wine, pure malt vinegar,
10 „ German pint beer.
10 „ whisky.
12 bales brown paper.
2 cases pot paper.
An invoice of K. O. table lamps,
2 cases Toilet powder.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, at 4 p. m., by order of mortgagee Raja Oomajee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Rumchunder Karoba Pandooring Damodher and Chimon Damodher.
All that piece or parcel of land on Government ground with dwelling house situate at the north side by the 1st Carpenter Street in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1683, and new No. 8803, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27, containing 108 square yards, and bounded on the east by the house of Hirjee Shamjee, on the west by the house of Bhasker Mahadowji, on the north by the 1st Carpenter Street, and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO,
Bombay, December 14, 1886.

NOTICES.

READY SENSITIZED PAPER PREPARED IN INDIA

GUARANTEED to be absolutely perfect. Price ½ quire Rs. 5. Cutting up to sizes four annas extra per quarter quire. N. B.—This paper is the paper for travelling Photographers and Amateurs.

JOHN BLEES, Photographer,
Jubbulpore and Calcutta.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF SURGEON-MAJOR CLOSE.

A GREY ARAB GELDING, 7 years, 14-2, handsome, fast and with exceptionally fine action.
A Newport Pagnell Dogcart by Simpson, with set of nearly new English Single Harness including Spare Collar, Reins, &c., also Carriage Umbrella to fit the Cart; all in perfect order and condition. The turnout Rs. 1,000.
A Bay Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-3—very powerful and good looking, quiet in harness and saddle, would make an excellent charger, Rs. 700.

MORGAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

IN GENUINE CIGARS, prepared expressly for them at the best Manufactories in Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Burma, Pondicherry, Ceylon, &c., American and Turkey Tobacco, Paper Cigarettes, Tea and Sugar. Messes, Clubs, and Merchants supplied with liberal discount. Prices strictly moderate. Price List will be sent on application.

MORGAN & CO.,
No. 22, CORNER OF MEADOWS AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE: ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.
Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being post of freight, &c., from
MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.,
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.
The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

BALTIC STEEL WORKS
(J. Beardshaw & Son.)
JOSEPH WAINE AND CO.
(Imperial Padlock Works.)
THOS. WRAGG AND SON,
Drainage pipes, &c.)
STOCKS IN HANDS.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Agents for India.

CIE. DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT,
CIE. DES PARCELAINERIES DE SARREGUEMINES

THESE manufactories, the most important in the world, are opening at the end of November a depot in Bombay.—The finest crystal glassware, Porcelain and earthenware, bronzes and mirrors ever imported in Bombay.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
Published by
MACMILLAN & Co., London,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, Bombay.
2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart Row.

NOTICE
Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCES

NOTICES.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.
No body should remain without a trial.
Apply to

MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.
Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of MYRABOLANS (hirda nuts), will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, at Satara, on the 27th day of January, 1887, commencing at noon.
Particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned.
The Hirdas are on view at the Depots, and can be seen by applying to the Range Forest Officers.

G. K. BETHAM,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satara.
Camp Asgaon, 9th December, 1886.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES

Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORADYNE, and which is admitted by the rofession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.
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AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

IATIC SOC

BOMBAY.

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TO-DAY.

Port Trustees' Inspection of the Harbour, 12-13 noon.
Polo, Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Band, Apollo Bunder, Marine Battalion, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th:—Suez (s), from Aden. Yesterday:—Zambesi (s), from Karachi; Nowshera (s), Calcutta; Malabar (s), Jeddah; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

Vessel sailed.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Bormida (s), for China.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Kashgar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 4th inst., shows an increase of Rs. 9,077 in receipts.

The Prince's Dock.—The s.s. St. Oswald and Singapore entered, and the s.s. China, Empire, Roxburgh and Worsley Hall left the dock on Saturday. The s.s. Clan Mackenzie entered yesterday.

Polo.—The game this afternoon will be:—Black and Yellow: Capt. Fenton (captain), Mr. Begbie, Mr. Murray and Mr. Summer, *vs.* White: Mr. Hodgkinson (captain), Mr. Dixon, Mr. Baker and Mr. Paul. Play will commence at 4-45 p.m.

Shunkersett Charitable Dispensary.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,194, of these 680 were new admissions, consisting of 326 Hindoos, 287 Mussalmans, 52 Parsees, 14 Christians and 1 of other castes, the average daily attendance being 73·13.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Sonapore Hindoo burning ground, touching the death of Succaram Luximon, aged 11 years. On the 8th instant the deceased, who lived with his parents in Dammer Gully, sustained a serious injury to his left arm and elbow, from which tetanus supervened, and he died from its effects on Sunday night, at 10 o'clock. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

The B. S. for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Society during the week ending the 4th instant:—Horses: Sent to hospital, 1; lame, 1; sore collar, 1; broken knees, 1; sent to Pinjrapole, 3. Bullocks: Lame, 4; sore necks, 30; tumours on neck, 6; emaciated, 4; sores on body, 1; overloaded, 13; goading, 14; sent to Pinrjapole 3—total number of cases 82.

Theft on Boardship.—Captain Peterson, of the s. s. Hypatia, lying in the Prince's Dock, reported to the police, on Saturday night last, the theft of a gold watch with a gold chain and locket attached, of the collective value of Rs. 400. The watch and chain were in the breast pocket of a coat left hanging on a peg in the complainant's cabin, and it is alleged to have been stolen from thence some-time between 2 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday last.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder at 4-45 this evening:—

Quadrille	Commerce	Kuhner.
Operatic Selection	Gustavus III	Auber.
Valse	A Maid of Kent	Lowthian.
Grand Selection	La Traviata	Verdi.
Gavotte	Muriel	Amillon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Juvenile Thief.—A Hindoo lad, aged 10 years, named Dugria Sitaram, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing one rupee and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 15, the property of his mother. The accused, it appears, was recently discharged from the Sassoon Reformatory, at the request of his mother, who stated that she wanted to take him to her native country. No sooner had the youngster got his liberty than he robbed his mother of the ornaments, and was endeavouring to dispose of them when he was arrested by a policeman. The Magistrate ordered the lad to be sent back to the Reformatory.

Chiropody.—Professor Winter, a chiropodist who brings testimonials from many persons of position in India, has arrived in Bombay. The *Pioneer* says of him:—"This is an age of experts, but only too many who set up a claim to that title are found wanting when called upon to show their skill. Mr. H. Winter who, to quote his own simple American description, is a 'corn doctor,' seems really to merit the claim he has set up to a thorough knowledge of his peculiar art. In Australia, Japan, China, Batavia, the Straits, Burma and Calcutta, he has won the best opinions from all races, and his polyglot testimonials are curiosities in themselves. He is now travelling through Upper India in his tour of the world, and has already secured in Allahabad willing witnesses of his remarkably clever, and above all painless, operations."

CRICKET.

◆

A match was played on Sunday between the Bombay and the Persian cricket clubs, and resulted in a victory for the former by 81 runs on the first innings. The Persian captain, Mr. H. D. Wadia, having won the toss, sent his men in, who put together only 49 runs, including 5 extras, thanks to the well contributed 10 of Mr. D. D. Dubash and the 15 of Mr. M. D. Malegam, consisting of a six, a five, a two, and two singles. The Bombayites then went in and scored 118, more than half of which were contributed by Mr. M. M. Surti in a very neat and careful style. His 61 consisted of one six, three fives, three fours, four twos, and 20 singles. The batting of Messrs. J. L. Bilimoria (11), D. R. Guzdar (18) and B. D. Modi (10) is also worthy of mention. Including the extras, the total reached 130. In their second innings the Persians scored 30 for the fall of two wickets only, when the stumps were drawn.

The following are full scores:—

PERSIAN CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
S C Bapasola	2	C Gazder, b Reporter	0
M B Valsara	4		
J N Bahadurji	0		
D D Dubash	10		
M F Gadially	5		
R N Vachagandhi	0		
M C Ghandi	1	not out	0
M D Malegamwalla	15	run out	15
D F Jessawalla, b Reporter	1		
J M Mistry, b Bilimoria	0		
H D Wadia, b Bilimoria	6	not out	15
Extras	5	Extras	10
Total	49	Total	40

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

D N Mithaiwalla, b Valsara	0
J E Reporter, b Malegam	1
M M Surti, b Valsara	61
S M Doctor, b Malegam	5
S P Chocksey, c Mistry, b Valsara	2
J L Bilimoria, c Mistry, b Valsara	11
D R Guzdar, b Wadia	18
S P Pohchkhanawalla, b Malegam	4
B D Modi, c Bapasola, b Wadia	10
N D Arjani, b Wadia	5
E R Modi, not out	1
Extras	12
	130

BOWLING ANNALYSIS.

Persian C. Club.

First Innings.

	Overs.	Runs.	Mds.	Wkts.
J E Reporter	9	22	1	4
J L Bilimoria	8	22	0	6

Second Innings.

	Overs.	Runs.	Mds.	Wkts.
J E Reporter	10	12	4	1
J L Bilimoria	5	10	2	0
B D Modi	5	8	1	0

Bombay C. Club.

First Innings.

	Overs.	Runs.	Mds.	Wkts.
M B Valsara	13	40	1	4
M D Malegam	7	41	0	3
J M Mistry	3	13	0	0
H D Wadia	8	24	0	3

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

THE STANDING OF THE OORUN.

◆

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper delivered the judgment of the Marine Court which investigated the circumstances, which attended the stranding of the s. s. Oorun. The Court consisted of Captain Rodney Lloyd, of H. M. S. Briton, and Captain R. Wylie, Master of the County of York, under the presidency of Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Cooper said: After considering the evidence the Court has come to the conclusion that the s. s. Oorun went ashore on the west coast of India near Pawas, about five miles south of Ratnagiri, on the morning of the 18th November 1886, in consequence of the gross negligence of Ishmael Ibrahim, the master in charge, in steering an unsafe and improper course, and in not giving proper orders to his officers, and in going at full-speed at a distance of only one mile from the coast on a foggy morning, when the coast was not distinguished. The Court considers that there was no excuse for the master, before setting his course for steering down the coast, after leaving Ratnagiri, in not fixing his position by the course of the distance run and the bearing of the Ratnagiri light. He was also greatly to blame in leaving discretionary power in the hands of the serang to alter the ship's course without consulting the master. It appears to this Court that Ishmael Ibrahim had no knowledge of the deviation of his compass, nor did he appear able to ascertain its error. The Court is informed that at the time he obtained his certificate for competency as master, the deviation of the compass was a subject he was not required to pass in. It was most providential the ship striking the coast in the place she did, so that the passengers were enabled to land by means of a plank communicating with the shore from the paddle-box. Probably, if she had struck in any other manner against the rocks, there would have been considerable loss of life. It is to be regretted that one passenger, a woman, whose name is not known, was drowned in consequence of falling off the plank in the rush for the shore. The Court would respectfully suggest to Government that it is very necessary and desirable that the mate or serang of these coasting steamers (considering the number of lives they carry, this steamer being licensed to carry over 540 passengers,) should pass an examination, showing he had sufficient knowledge of his duties to be able to relieve the master, it being unreasonable to expect the latter to remain at all times in charge. The Court would also strongly advise that these coasting steamers should be swung every year for compass deviation, before commencing their season's running.

A CLAIM AGAINST THE BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

MUNCHERSHAW BEZONJI *vs.* THE BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

The plaintiff sued, in the Court of Mr. Chunilal Motilal, first-class Subordinate Judge at Tannah, to recover Rs. 1,600 damages, alleged to have been sustained by him on account of the Municipality of Bandora having pulled down a house belonging to him, in spite of a notice given to the defendants, through Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson. Rao Saheb Ramchandar Trimbak Acharia and Mr. Ramchandra Padmakar appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Madhavrao R. Madkarni appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Chunilal, in the course of his judgment, said:—The defendants say that the suit is barred by time; that the notice given by the plaintiff is not legal; that the house was not forcibly pulled down; that the house had two stories, and was built upon an old and *kutcha* foundation, and the walls were made of mud; that the wooden materials had got rotten; that the back wall had fallen down, and the house was in a dangerous state; that a notice was given to the plaintiff under the Municipal Act, but the plaintiff failed to comply with that notice, and the defendants pulled down the house; that the plaintiff has suffered no loss by the pulling down of his house; and that the amount of damages claimed is excessive. On the issues that had been raised, the judge found that the suit was not barred by time; that the notice was sufficient; that the house was in a ruinous state, but the defendants were not justified in pulling it down; that the plaintiff had sustained an actionable loss to the extent claimed; and that the defendants' act was not justified by law. The defendants, the judge proceeded to say, commenced the work of pulling down the plaintiff's house on 28th July 1885, and the work took about five or six days to finish. The plaint was filed on 28th October 1885. The defendants' pleader contends that, under the General Law of Limitation, the period for such an action is 90 days, but he seems to have overlooked the provisions of Sec. 6 of the Limitation Act, which makes it inapplicable to suits for which a period of limitation is prescribed by any special or local law. The District Municipal Act prescribes a period of three months, and the suit is clearly within time. Even applying the provisions of the Limitation Act of 1877, the period would commence to run from the day on which the work of demolition was finished, and the suit is within ninety days of that date. The third issue is important: a portion of the western wall of the plaintiff's house fell down at about 7 p. m., on 23rd July, on account of heavy rains and violent winds. The eastern and the western walls are alleged to have cracked on 23rd July, and the Municipal inspector reported to the secretary that the house was in a dangerous state. This report must have been made after 7 p. m. on 23rd July, because it mentions the fact of the western wall having fallen down. The Municipal secretary issued a notice, dated 23rd July, under Sec. 46 of the Municipal Act. This notice must have been issued either after 7 p.m. on the 23rd, or early next morning, but it was not served upon the plaintiff until 2 p.m. on 24th July. The bye-laws of the Bandora Municipality, Act 7, gives the secretary powers to issue a notice under Sec. 46 in emergent cases only, but in all other cases the power is vested in the managing committee. The inspector's report said that the other walls were in hourly danger of falling down. Assuming, therefore, that the case was one of emergency, and the secretary had the power to issue a notice under Sec. 46, the question is whether the plaintiff had begun to repair within three days after the said notice. The pleader for the defendants contends that the notice being dated the 23rd of July, the three days' time expired on 26th July. This contention seems to me to be unsound. The three days' time should be held to have commenced to run from the time when the notice was served upon the plaintiff. It is absurd to suppose that the three days' time would commence to run even though a notice has been allowed to lie idle in the Municipal office for three days. I therefore hold that the time began to run from 2 p.m. on the 24th of July, and the three days expired on the 27th of July. The plaintiff had begun to repair on that day. He had given support to the falling roof, had erected a scaffolding, and had already commenced to take out the western wall. These facts are proved not only by the witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff, but they are also proved by the witnesses on behalf of the defendants; and I have no hesitation in finding that the plaintiff had begun the repairs on 27th July. There is however another ground upon which the plaintiff can stand. After the notice of the 23rd of July, the busy and energetic Municipal inspector suggested to two of the neighbours to complain in writing about the dangerous state of the plaintiff's house. Two complaints were accordingly made on the 25th July; on 27th July the same inspector reported that the notice was not complied with by the plaintiff. Here it is necessary to observe that this report of non-compliance with the notice must have been made whilst the repairs were being done on 27th July. The secretary passed a final order, on 28th July at 6 a. m., to pull down the house, and immediately a number of labourers were sent and the work of the demolition was commenced on the same day. The plaintiff immediately went to his solicitors at Bombay, and a notice was served upon the defendants on the next day. This notice from the plaintiff bears an endorsement "to be circulated," but as a matter of fact it was never circulated. It bears, however, an endorsement under the signature of the chairman to the effect that the Municipality can in this case successfully meet the plaintiff. The notice of the 23rd July required the plaintiff either to repair or to pull down, and in default to comply with the notice, he (plaintiff) was told that the Municipality will take steps to demolish the house. It appears to me that this notice was not strictly in accordance with the terms of Section 46 of the Act. That section provides "if such owner or occupier do not begin to repair, take down, or secure the same within three days after such notice and complete such work with due diligence, *the Municipality shall cause all or so much of such house as they shall think necessary to be taken down, repaired, or otherwise secured.*" The italicised words show that demolition of a house is not the only measure entrusted to be taken by a Municipality. Each case must be decided by the Municipality upon its merits, and in exercising their discretion, they should not demolish a house unless and until a case of absolute necessity is made out. The notice of the 23rd July shows that the house could have been restored to a good and sound state by repairs. If the secretary had thought that no practicable repairs could have sufficed, but demolition was absolutely necessary, he would never have told the plaintiff either to repair or pull down. If repairs by the plaintiff could have averted the apprehended danger, I don't see how came the secretary to say in his notice that on failure by the plaintiff to comply with the notice the Municipality will take steps to demolish the house. The whole of the house was demolished. The Municipal officers did not even care to make a list of the materials and to store them in some secure place. They deposited them in some open place without any protection from rains. At last, when the owner of the place complained, the materials were removed to the open site of the demolished house. It remains now to ascertain the amount of damages. The house was purchased by the plaintiff for Rs. 1,000. It was repaired thoroughly about four months before the date on which it was demolished. The repairs had cost the plaintiff more than Rs. 800. There is no counter-evidence on behalf of the defendants. Under these circumstances I think the plaintiff has a fair claim for Rs. 1,600. I award the plaintiff's claim with costs.

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

◆

PROGRESS REPORT No. 23 FOR NOVEMBER 1886.

1. Blasting rock in the channel was carried on during the month by divers, and 2,700 cubic feet of rock were removed. This work has been much retarded by the accumulation of silt.

2. Out of a total length of 368 feet of concrete block wall across the mouth of Nicol Basin, 266 lineal feet have been completed to coping level. The remaining length was at the end of the month at levels, varying from 74·00 to 91·00 on T. H. D., but is now complete with the exception of the gap left for the tide to flow in and out during the backing up.

3. The work on minor dams had extended over a length of 7,755 feet; of this, 7,569 feet was completed to foundation level, including 7,378 feet, from which the timbering had been removed. The above length includes 615 feet of the harbour wall. The total excavation in these dams amounted to 39,217 brass.

4. The masonry of the walls was in progress for a length of 7,535 feet, of which 7,037 feet was up to 79·00 on datum. Of the upper portion of the walls between this and coping level, a length of 5,027 lineal feet was in progress at heights above datum, varying from 80·25 to 91·00 or coping level, and to this level 260 feet of wall has been completed. 2,759 brass were built during the month, making a total of 38,068 brass since the commencement.

5. At the end of the month, the following materials were on the ground:—

Rubble	400	Brass.
Composite facing, rough and dressed	25,036	C. ft.
Front and back coping, dressed	5,631	„
Inverts and Ashlar	4,858	„
Granite, dressed	10,346	„
Sand	70,000	„
Lime	12,500	„
Portland cement	200	Tons.
Cast-iron pipes	86½	„

6. The number of wagons filled during the 26 working days of the month, amounted to 9,578, being a daily average of 368, the greatest number taken out in one day being 413.

7. During the month the rainfall amounted to 0·30 inches. There was no rain after the 12th. The total fall has been 97·24 inches.

8. The total excavation done during the month amounted to 12,077 brass. The total since the commencement of the contract deposited at Mody Bay and Bunder, in main and subsidiary dams, and behind walls, amounted to 253,891 brass.

10. The daily average number of men and women working on the dock and at the quarries was 5,895, the greatest number in one day (15th) being 5,933.

GEORGE E. ORMISTON,
Bombay, 10th December, 1886. Engineer.

THE PRESS BUREAU AT THE FRENCH WAR OFFICE.

◆

The Paris correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—Why, it will be asked, should there be a Press bureau at the War Office? The part the Minister of War has to play is so exalted that one conceives with difficulty that he should pay the slightest attention to the injunctions of the Press. When a patriotic Frenchman looks closer into the matter, he perceives, on the contrary, with as much grief as surprise, that the War Minister in France is forced to remain a political personage. And yet his functions ought to consist in preparing the mobilisation, improving military appliance—in completing, in short, the organisation of national defence. Now, if ever a Deputy showed an intention of asking for explanations on any one of those subjects Parliament would refuse to listen to him, and would unanimously declare that those were patriotic subjects and State secrets. Only they make up for that in another way: right and left commonplace interpellations are showered upon the Minister of War, so that, wherever that Minister may be, he has to keep an eye on Parliament, and it is in that way that future historians will explain the origin of the Press bureau at the French War Office. What do the clerks do in that bureau? They read the papers the Minister of War peruses every day: two or three pages containing the summary of the Press. They also receive visits from journalists. That is no small matter; and no one will be astonished to hear that the War Ministers have also chosen officers *de confiance* on whom to lay the difficult duty of seducing the representatives of the thirty opinions which reign in the Paris Press. If M. Maujan, who no longer belongs to the Army, ever writes his memoirs, they will contain amusing anecdotes and curious portraits; for the head of the Press bureau at the War Office is better placed than anyone else coolly to appreciate events and to judge their actors. In the French War Office there are only two or three officers in the Press bureau. At Berlin Marshal Moltke has attached some ten or twelve officers to the bureau, which renders the same sort of service. They there accomplish part of their career in stripping foreign newspapers; the reading of their home papers demands no great effort, for those papers insert no military news but what is officially communicated to them. When you enter the immense building at the corner of the Leipzig and Kaiser-Wilhelm Strassen, in Berlin, it is like going down into a family vault. The deepest silence reigns in the courtyard; on the stairs no sound of spurs is heard; the windows are all shut. The sentry alone passes and re-passes befor his red, white, and black box, and the door slammer sits by his fireside. You find yourself in a vast bureau; no one thinks of busying himself with anything but the drawing up of voluminous reports. The officers work in uniform, but in Paris all the officers attached to the Ministry of War wear civilian's dress.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

◆

AN EXPLOSION AHEAD.

An explosion ahead? Of course there is. Explosions will always take place, from time to time, when things become no longer bearable.

Crack goes the earthquake, and the Hebrew slaves stride out of Egypt as Pharaoh sinks in the Red Sea.

Crack it goes again, and the agrarians of Rome seize their short-swords.

Crack again and the serfs of Germany and Hungary carry terror before them through the Peasant Wars.

Crack once more, and the fires of the French revolution give dread to monarchs.

It was a crack of the earth when the sepoy regiments vowed the blood of every white man, woman, and child in India; and the heart cracked again when the ryots of Bengal cried "Down with the Indigo-planters!"

Crack goes the earthquake, here or there, now and then, again and again, the wide world over. Heedless are men, after the terror of each crack, till they are stirred again by the alarm of the next.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika.*

NO LAUGHING MATTER.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—"Some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries are laughing—at least are trying to laugh—over the reported hob-nobbings of Dhulip Sing with Russian Dukes and French Anglophobes. But this is by no means a laughing matter. Dhulip Sing desperate is a real menace to the British Government of India. However much the seductive arts of English society may have spoiled the man in him, yet it must be remembered that he has an ancestry whose memory would make the tamest blood thrill through the veins. Add to this the thought of the wrongs he has suffered, the indignities he has been put to, and the desperate straits into which he has now been driven, and you have more than ever impelled the head and heart of a Nana Shaheb or a Tantia Topee. We in this country put more faith in the ordinary *bazar gup* than in the concocted 'interviews' of the European newspapers, and the accounts are that not a few of the Shikhs are laying great store by the advent to our North-Western frontier of what they think their rightful chief who has been wrongfully treated."

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

TAR AS A REMEDY.

Guyot's Tar Solution, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, &c., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases or which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, phthisis, asthma, catarrh, throat affections and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In Guyot's Tar Solution we have tar in all its purity, denuded of its acridness and of hurtful properties.

The doctor no longer finds difficulty in dispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious, and very pleasing to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, internal or external, in all purposes.

Guyot's Tar Solution is easy to use, for a table-spoonful of this liquid poured into a tumber of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of the chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage *par excellence.*

Agents in Bombay:—Messrs. Kemp and Co.; Treacher and Co.; Thompson and Taylor; Cooper, Madon and Co.

INDIAN COMMISSION.

◆

The *Economist* publishes the following from its Bombay correspondent:—"The Finance Committee have swept over the land, and betaken themselves to Calcutta with their report. Hardly had they left Bombay, when a Public Service Commission was announced, under the distinguished presidentship of Sir Charles Aitchison. The different courses which the two Commissions are destined to run is a measure of the depth of public criticism in India. The Finance Committee, armed with "the accursed shears," called, like the Prophets of Baal, on public opinion to assist them; but the associations were perchance asleep, the public Press was, with a rare exception, full of the last social scandal, and the versatile correspondent was engaged in pursuing some official query. The members of the Public Service Commission are not yet appointed, but from all quarters are poured upon them suggestions, and claims for the loaves and fishes which it is believed that they will have to distribute.

"The fact is, that the schoolboys of India are accustomed from the earliest age to write essays on the Public Service, while financial technicalities are deep water, in which shallow wits are easily drowned. The Press could hardly ignore so important a body as the Finance Committee, but they were content to remind the public that the Civil Service was both overpaid and incapable. Since the Ilbert Bill the Civil Service is a safe target, but if the charge of incapacity were true, I should conclude that the depreciation of the rupee and the block in promotion must have something to say to it. Money usually produces money's worth, and if the Civil Service is not up to the level of former days, it would hardly be safe to reduce its wages in the face of such an alleged fall in the standard of efficiency. The task of administration is not lightened by modern improvements in telegraphy, and the trade of lawyers and newspapers. It may be possible for mercantile houses to govern and direct their Indian branches from London, but no one has yet proposed to rule the Indian districts with their jarring elements by this simple process, and until that is possible, England cannot entrust these large responsibilities to an inferior agency. The almost universal silence in the way of memorials to the Finance Committee was broken by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who, with great intrepidity, opened fire along the whole line, and attacked the High Court, the Bar, the Government, and the Public Service. The two former promptly returned the fire, but the last maintained their wonted silence. It would be unfair to criticise the Chamber's memorial, as they honestly admitted that they possessed no administrative knowledge. Bombay and Calcutta are certainly not India, and the residents of those cities are far better qualified to express an opinion on English affairs than on Indian administration. The Mofussil is foreign territory to them, the languages of India are Chinese to them, and the ways of the people of India are not expressed by the intelligent mercantile classes on the Anglicised fringe of the coast of India. The Chamber, however, rendered good service by formulating charges, even if they could not substantiate them, and their memorial received the full attention which it deserved. The work of the Financial Committee appears from their procedure to be divided into two branches; on the one hand, they sought to discover extravagances, and the experience gained in one part of India was brought to bear in testing the necessary strength of similar establishments elsewhere. Every rupee which the Committee can save in lopping off unnecessary expenditure will be a clear gain. It is not expected that more than a few lakhs of saving will be credited to this part of their work. The rest of their work was to ascertain how much each province could save out of its revenues as a contribution to the Imperial Exchequer. The gain to the Government of India under this head may mean not merely a loss to the province, but a loss to a limb of the Empire. The loss may even exceed the sum transferred from the Provincial to the Imperial Treasury. For, if too large a reduction is made, the department may be starved, and its present earnings may fall off. This is especially true of those departments in which the Indian Government is a manufacturer or producer. The forests show in the Bombay Presidency alone an increase of receipts from 10½ lakhs in 1882-3 to nearly 14½ lakhs estimated for the current year. The expenditure has increased in the same period by nearly three lakhs, but the returns from this investment of a capital will not be exhausted for many years to come. So, too, with railways and the roads that feed them, the outlay is recouped not merely in traffic receipts and tolls, but in the increase of land brought under cultivation, and the readiness with which rent is paid by the rayats. Reduction of expenditure is thus not an absolute gain, and with a reduced investment of expenditure, a reduction of income is to be expected. A well-informed newspaper anticipates an annual gain of 63 lakhs to the Imperial Treasury from the transfer to it of Provincial means. According to this authority, the Bombay Presidency will have to surrender 28 lakhs, the North-West Provinces 13, Madras and Bengal 10 lakhs apiece, and the Central Provinces two lakhs. If we assume that 13 lakhs represent legitimate savings by the introduction of economies, this will leave 50 lakhs, which will no longer fructify in the pockets of the local governments, but go into the chasm created by the exchange difficulty and the military situation. It will be interesting to compare the estimates made by the Committee for the new contracts with the actuals of the first year, 1887-8, and meanwhile, it may be observed that the extraordinary success of decentralisation and the experience of Mr Elliott, the President of the Committee, justify a reasonable confidence in the possibility of reducing the provincial expenditure according to the new contract, with a few exceptions in particular Departments. It is understood that the first task of the Governor-General in Council on his arrival in Calcutta will be to dispose of the report of the Finance Committee.

"By that time the Public Service Commission will be well launched. The time has come for a comprehensive examination of the whole question. The statutory Civil Service is on all sides voted a failure. At present it is recruited by the nominees of the local governments, and complaints are made that the selections are bad. Too much stress must not be laid on these complaints, since, in India, everything official is necessarily bad. It is certain that the local governments are weighted neither with party claims, nor with family connections in making their appointments, and it seems doubtful whether a better system of selection could be provided. The statutory Civil Service is, however, only one avenue to high appointments. A native puisne judge receives Rs. 3,750 a month. Small Cause Court judgeships on Rs. 1,000 a month are held by native gentlemen, and in the revenue and educational departments there are valuable places filled by them. The time may have come for adding to the list, and for investigating the common complaint that whole classes of the community are excluded from their proper share of the Public Service by a system of election, which gives to a university degree a premium which commands in no other country. There is no country in the world where official patronage is more sought for than in India, and Government have done wisely in appointing as president to the Commission a servant of such large experience and deep sympathy, with the claims of Indians to the Public Service as Sir Charles Aitchison."

THE MURDERER OF MADAME LOYSON.

◆

Roze or Rossel, as his real name turns out to be, the murderer of Mdme. Loyson, who kept the coffee-house in the Rue St. Jacques, Paris, has been arrested at Constantine, in Algeria. After committing the crime, Rossel drove to the Gare de Lyon, and took the first train for Marseilles. On his arrival in that town, he concealed himself in a small hotel, in the neighbourhood of the harbour, and on the following morning left in the boat for Algeria. He decided on joining a band of traders who travelled from one village to another, and he hoped by this means to frustrate all the efforts made by the police to obtain a clue as to his whereabouts. Immediately on landing in Algeria, Rossel repaired to Constantine. He had already spent a good deal of money, and, as he had but little remaining, he determined on turning to account the jewellery he had taken from the mistress of the "Gay Dussac Cafe." The jeweller on whom he called concluded a bargain with Rossel, but, according to the rule in such matters, he asked him for his name and address, in order that he might pay him the money at his abode. Rossel, who does not seem to have been acquainted with this custom, became confused, stuttered stammered, and aroused the suspicions of the tradesman, who reported the affair to the police. That evening Rossel was arrested, and, seeing that the game was up, made a full confession, stating that he had strangled his victim, and had no accomplices.

BABEL THE SECOND.

◆

Babel was never finished. No one will interfere with M. Eiffel's idea, and Paris will have the biggest tower in the world, after all, as the feature of its next Exhibition. The French Government have decided to subvention the enterprise of M. Eiffel, and he has undertaken to raise in the Champs de Mars the huge iron pile which will dominate all Paris, and surpass, in fact almost double, in height the highest existing structure. Here are some figures:—

Lord Nelson's Monument	162 feet
St. Paul's	360 „
The Great Pyramid	460 „
St. Peter's	507 feet
The Cologne Cathedral	522 „
The Washington Monument	555 „
The Paris Tower	1,000 feet

The Government subvention amounts to £40,000, the total cost being £1,94,000.

PRINCE KRAPOTKIN AND THE ENGLISH SOCIALISTS.

◆

Prince Krapotkin's position among London Socialists is very peculiar, says a London correspondent of the *Kolnische Zeitung*, in a course of interesting letters on the different revolutionary circles in this country. When he came to London from Paris at the beginning of the present year, Dare sought to bring about a connection between him and the German Anarchists. This, however, did not succeed, for Krapotkin and his young wife, who is much noticed because of her strikingly Russian appearance, live an extremely retired life in a modest little house at Harrow-on-the-Hill. Under the pretext of his own and his wife's delicate health, he prefers to keep away from the wild assemblies of the German Anarchists, or the English Social Democrats, which can only be repulsive to a man of his refinement. Prince Krapotkin may be seen almost any day in the reading-room of the British Museum. He looks reserved and gloomy; the pallor of prison life is still on his face, and his large brown beard, as well as his clothes, seem purposely neglected. An old, wornout "wideawake" covers his energetic head. Krapotkin can hardly be called the leader of the Nihilists, for the exiled heads of the movement are dead for all propagandism in the interior of Russia. The story which goes among the London Anarchists, that Prince Peter Krapotkin signed the death-warrant of his elder brother, the Governor of Charkoff, who was murdered some years ago, is nothing but an empty fable. At that time Peter Krapotkin had long been abroad, and the centre of Nihilism lies in Russia. Nevertheless, it is probable that Krapotkin, as well as other Nihilists who live abroad, are often well informed on events in Russia, perhaps even on the contemplated murders, when a travelling comrade comes with news to London and Paris.

Krapotkin's chief occupation in London is literature, writing chiefly for the French *Revolte*. His best known works are "Law and Authority," "War," and "Theft," all of which have been translated into English. Sophie Krapotkin, the wife of the Prince, has also wielded her pen in defence of the Anarchist cause. One of her revolutionary novels has lately appeared in the German *Freiheit*. One of Krapotkin's best friends in London is his countryman, Tsykoffski, who earns his living as a teacher, having been a chemist in Russia. The chief pillar of strength among the Russian Anarchists in London was formerly the well-known Peter Lavroff, ex-professor of mathematics at Odessa. Lavroff is at present the centre of the Nihilist party in Paris, to which several ladies are said to belong. His Nihilistic writings are largely sent to Russia. For my own part, I think that it is a great mistake to imagaine that the Nihilist movement in Russia has been stopped or annihilated. On the contrary, the German Anarchists are at this moment looking with jealous eyes at the excellent secret organization of their Russian colleagues, who are obedient to their chiefs without the slightest murmurs. The London Nihilists have always impressed me with the belief that they are fully convinced that their cause will, before many days are over, be eminently successful.

JUSTICE DAY GOES SLUMMING.

◆

"At the assizes now being held at Liverpool" (writes a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) "some extraordinary disclosures as to the existence in the city of rival gangs of desperadoes, known as the High Rip gang and the Logwood gang, have been made. Mr. Justice Day, who presided in the Crown Court, has had before him four cases in which members of the former gang have been charged with assaulting, stabbing, and molesting various people, and in one case it was proved that a man, living in a neighbourhood locally known as Sebastopol, had for months been compelled to obtain police escort when returning home from work, his offence against the High Rips being that he would not allow them to use a goods shed of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, the keys of which he was entrusted with. In another case two lads of nineteen years of age, members of the same gang, were sent to penal servitude for fifteen years each for stabbing a member of the Logwood gang. Mr. Justice Day's comments upon the conduct of the police in allowing this system of terror have been very severe. He has expressed incredulity at the existence of this state of things, and, apparently with the object of satisfying himself, he on Saturday night made a tour of the lowest parts of the city. He was accompanied by his son, and in a disguise visited some of the vilest haunts known to the police. He was the witness of many uproarious scenes, but fortunately passed through them unmolested, though it is probable had his lordship been recognized the High Rip gang would have had ample revenge for the sentence on the youths of their fraternity. Among other places visited was a lodging-house in Ben Jonson-street known as the 'Loose Box,' where a lively fracas was at the time of the judge's visit being indulged in."

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

◆

CALCUTTA, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1886.

Government Loans.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs. 97 12
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	„ 100 0
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	„ 101 12
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	„ 101 12
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)	

Government Guaranteed Railway Stocks.

East Indian Annuity Class A.	£1	Nominal.
Ditto ditto Class B.	£1	
Ditto Deferred Annuity	£100	
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund	£10	150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi	£20	290

Mysore Government Debentures of 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) Rs. 100 0 Noml.

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

6 Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	Paid off
6 Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	Paid off
6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	100 4
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1889)	102 8
6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1891)	103 0
5 Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	99 4
5 Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1905)	99 4
5 Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915)	99 8
5 Per Cent. of 1886-7 (1916)	99 12
4½ Per Cent. of 1882 (1902)	95 0

Rangoon Municipal Debentures.

5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1888)	Rs. 101 12
5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1892)	„ 102 0
5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1896)	„ 102 4
5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1900)	„ 102 8

Exchange on London.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1	5	25-32
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight	1	5	23-32
Ditto ditto, on *demand*	1	5	5-8
Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1	5	19-32
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	1	6	
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight	1	6	
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight	1	6	1-32

Bank of Bengal Rate.

(*13th November* 1886.)

Rate of interest for on demand loans ... 5 per cent.

Calcutta Port Trust Debentures.

4½ Per Cent. of 1881	95 0
5½ Per Cent. of 1886	103 10

Debenture of Joint Stock Companies.

8 Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Asiatic	Noml.
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1888)	Bowreah Cotton	102 0
8 Per Cent. 1882 (1892)	Canal Press	104 0
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1891)	Darj. Him. Ry.	98 0
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1896)	Do. do.	98 0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Dunbar Cotton	98 0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Eastern Cachar Tea	100 0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1889)	Fort Gloster Jute	103 0
8 Per Cent.	Goosery Jute Mills	Noml.
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Hooghly Mills	101 0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Howrah Mills	103 0
6 Per Cent. 1881 (1888)	do. (New issue)	101 0
7 Per Cent. 1884 (1899)	Inland Flotilla	106 0
7 Per Cent. 1886 (1890)	India General	107 0
8 Per Cent. 1879 (1889)	Kurseong Darj. Tea	103 0
10 Per Cent. 1881 (1888)	Sapakati Tea	103 0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1894)	Selim Tea	103 0
8 Per Cent. 1880 (1890)	Sing & Murmah	104 0
7 Per Cent. 1885 (1895)	Titaghur Paper Mills	105 0

Madras Municipal Debentures.

5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912) Rs. 100 0 Noml.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	120
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	183
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	5 p.ct.	145
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	860
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	135w
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	75	......	5prem.
Delhi & London Bank	£25	1½ p.ct.	170
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	125
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	105
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ p.ct.	110
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	103
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 p.ct.	101
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	291
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p.ct.	80

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	......	...
Agricultural Phospates	100	nil.	30
Alipore Coal Co.	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	6 p. ct.	145
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	nil.	60
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	6½ p. ct.	1,550
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	£10	......	11
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	8
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	80
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	nil.	1,200
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	86
Do. Telephone Co.	100	8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	440	Rs 5 p.sh	300
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	5 p. ct.	61
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	52
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	5 p. ct.	150
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	98
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.	110
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	y nil.	95
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	nil.	115
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	65
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	4½ p. ct.	102
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	115
Do. Woollen Mills	50	y 10 p.ct.	57
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	80
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 7 p. ct.	105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	8½ p. ct.	108
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	1
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	81
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	nil.	120
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	3 p. ct.	385
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	nil.	125
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing	100	nil.	13
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	197
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	nil.	65
Great Eastern Hotel	100	3½ p. ct.	91
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	28-30d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	nil.	58
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	87
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	31
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	nil.	90
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	nil.	61 N
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 15 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	y 10 p. ct.	95
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	280
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	140
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	108
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	70
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	5 p. ct.	97
Newman & Co., Ld.	100	y 5 p. ct.	90
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 9 p. ct.	80
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	56
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y nil.	52
Riverside Press Co.	90	nil.	64
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ p. ct.	228x
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	38.
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	55
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	105
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.	102
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	nil.	110
Watson's Patent Press	100	nil.	70

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(*Yearly*)

Adulpore Terai (Darjg.)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	70
Amicable (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Amluckie	100	7 p. ct. ‡	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	85
Assam Company	£20	20 p. ct.	540
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil ‡	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad.-int.	75x
Bengal (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	30
Do. contributory	80	nil. ‡	20
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. ‡	107
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. ‡	50
Borelli (Assam)	£10	6 p. ct. ‡	161
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	45
Central (Cachar)	200	3 ad.-int. ‡	114x
Do. Terai (Darjg.)	100	nil. ‡	36
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	55
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	5 p. ct. ‡	40
Chumta Tea Co.	100	4½ p. ct. ‡	...
Colonial (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct. ‡	29
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. *	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchon	100	7 p. ct. ‡	127
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. ‡	26
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. ‡	50
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	6 p. ct. ‡	110
Dessai & Parbutt (Assam)	100	9 p. ct. ‡	80
Dhunsiri	100	5 p. ct. ‡	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	13½ p. ct.	136
Do. do. A	£10	8 p. ct. ‡	156
Do. do. B	£10	15 p. ct. ‡	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	34
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. ‡	31
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	32
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	100
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. ‡	65
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	40 p. ct. ‡	150
Goomtee Tea	100	13 p. ct. ‡	98
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	14
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	85	nil. ‡	par.
Holta (Kangra)	100	11 p. ct. ‡	72
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	5 ad.-int ‡	90x
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	47
Hopetown	100	6 p.-ct. ‡	100
Do. contributory	80	5 p.-ct. ‡	par.
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	......	100x
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	......	100
Indian Terai	500	5 ad.-int.	485
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	13 p. ct. ‡	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	10 p. ct. ‡	68
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct. ‡	130
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	25
Kamptie Gwalhe (Assam)	100	......	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. ‡	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	100	nil. ‡	40
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	18
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	3 p. ct. ‡	90
Do. contributory	200	3 p. ct. ‡	80
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	32
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	£12
Longview (Dar.)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	60
Loobah	100	12½ p.ct. ‡	120
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. ‡	23
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	105
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	19
Mesai Tea Co.	100	15 p. ct ‡	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	5 p. ct. ‡	95
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	5 p. ct. ‡	100
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	15
Do. contributory	90	nil. ‡	8
Moran, Assam	80	......	30d
Mothola, Assam	100	10 p. ct. ‡	80
Do. contributory	90	10 p. ct. ‡	70
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. ‡	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil. ‡	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	10 p. ct. ‡	120
North Western Cachar	100	5 p. ct.	85
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil. ‡	30
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	65
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	9 p. ct. ‡	91
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. ‡	60
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	13 p. ct. ‡	30
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	7 p. ct. ‡	80
Rungamattee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	58
Rungleo Rungliot	100	5 ad.-int.	110x
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. *	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	14 p. ct. ‡	110
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	5 ad.-it. ‡	10d
Second Fallodhi	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	100
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	58
Singbulli & Murmah	100	5 ad.-int ‡	77x
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	61
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	11 p. ct. ‡	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	85x
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	3 ad.-int.	87x
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil. ‡	29
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	62
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	5 ad.-int ‡	102
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	15 p. ct. ‡	100
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil. ‡	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	9 p. ct. ‡	140
Upper Assam	£10	nil. *	15
Washabarie W. Dooars	100	......	...

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1886.
* Total dividend on crop of 1884.
‡ Total dividend on crop of 1885.
y—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyers.
s—Sellers.
w—Wanted.
x—Exclusive of dividend.
n—Nominal.
r—Rupees per share.
per cent., Guaranteed for 5 years.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 13.

IN the public commercial telegrams issued to-day there is no change of any kind which we have not already dealt with in our remarks of Saturday. Business all round, if not active, has been fairly firm, and the indications, as we read them, point to greater activity than we generally experience at this period of the year. One encouraging feature is the much more favourable character of the weather and crop reports to-day than had been generally anticipated. The heavy rainfall appears to have been mainly confined to parts of Khandeish and the Deccan, where, no doubt, damage has been done to the Cotton crop both as regards quantity and quality, but the damage will neither be so serious nor widespread as was feared; moreover, the injury to Cotton will be largely compensated for in the improvement in Wheat and Linseed which is sure to result.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	8,94,626
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	„	1,92,516
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	47,38,387
Government Securities	Dec.	„	5,44,071
Loans	Inc.	„	6,36,368
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	2,69,681
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	88,982
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	38,84,196

The exceptional nature of this return quite explains the action of the directors in advancing their rates of discount on Wednesday last; in fact, were it not pretty certain that the present drain is to some extent of a temporary character, we might be prepared to see a further advance this week. It is not only that the Cash Balance has been depleted to the extent of 39 lakhs, but this by no means represents the full amount of the trade demands, which practically total an increase of 51 lakhs during the week. The following statement gives a pretty clear idea of the exact position of the Bank on the corresponding period of the two previous years, and, to say the least of it, the comparison is not particularly reasuring. Leaving the question of "Other Deposits" on one side, as likely to be rectified by the action of the Exchange Banks during the progress of the season, it is evident that the calls on the resources of the Bank for accommodation are unusually heavy for the time of year, and, if they are to go on increasing as trade developes, we must look for dear money setting in much earlierthis season than last.

	1886 Rs.	1885 Rs.	1884 Rs.
Govt. Balances ...	64,34,225	49,58,844	42,85,885
Other Deposits ...	2,01,10,297	3,13,87,567	2,50,25,018
Cash Credits	30,80,035	17,91,671	17,28,923
Loans	44,95,188	20,19,272	24,76,610
Bills Discounted...	1,92,66,710	1,74,10,457	1,22,84,314
Cash Balance	88,26,318	2,36,36,213	1,89,41,187

EXCHANGE :—Owing, we think, more to anticipations of dearer money than anything else, the market to-day has been very strong with an advance of ⅛d. in Bank-Bills and 1-16d. to 3-32d. in private paper. An existing influence has been the report in circulation that the India Office authorities have declined to make intermediate allotments of Councils at 1s. 5⅞d. for demand and 1s. 5 25-32d. for telegraphic, and, no doubt, if this is correct, it is a strengthening feature up to a certain point. The manipulation of the Government drawings however has not always been the surest guide to the true state of the market, as witness their refusal to meet the demand at the high rates ruling a fortnight ago, and whatever their present policy may be there is no getting rid of the fact that they have 60 lakhs a week to dispose of between now and the 31st of March. Ordinary arguments as to supply and demand though have nothing to do with the course of the Exchange market just now. When rates are going up they are strong, when they are going down there is no apparent end to the weakness, and the successful operator is the man who shuts his eyes to influences and buys after a rapid advance, and sells when the equally rapid decline appears to have spent itself. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills on demand..........1s. 5 13-16 per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic..............1s. 5 25-32 to 13-16 do.
Do. 3 months' sight ....1s. 5 1 8 do.
Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 6 1-32
Francs, 3 months' sight ....1·90½

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been decidedly weak to-day, and Fours cannot now be quoted at better than Rs. 97½ to 9-16, although Fours-and-a-half are still nominally at Rs. 101 1-8.

SHARES are quiet, but considering the outlook in money, pretty steady. In Spinning and Weaving Mills the only changes in prices are an advance of Rs. 10 in Indian Manufacturing and of Rs. 7½ in Jewraj Balloo. In Press shares, Colabas are Rs. 2½ lower, Manmar Rs. 5 higher.

COTTON to-day has been steady at unchanged prices. In the morning buyers began by offering a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but notwithstanding the firmness in Exchange, sellers refused to make any concession, and transactions later on took place at Saturday's rates, Broach, for instance, having been done at Rs. 211.

WHEAT has also been firm with a considerable extent of buying for export at fully previous rates. So far however the demand runs mainly on ready stuff, or near delivery of old crop. We quote :—

	Old.	New	
Fine Pessy ....Rs.	4-7-6		per cwt.
No. 1 do. .... „	4-6-6	4-6-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi...... „	4-3-0		„
Red Ahmedabad ..... „	4-2-6	4-1-6	„

SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were :—

Cotton	3,938	bales.
Wheat	63,098	cwts.
Linseed	4,957	„
Rapeseed	3,175	„
Gingellyseed	1,959	„

FREIGHTS keep firm with a fair daily enquiry. The s. s. Dago is reported to have been fixed for Antwerp to-day at 20s. 9d., the charterers undertaking to give quick despatch. Forward rates are unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23⅓ ct.	731½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.............	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do	£59-10
National Bank of India...........	37,32	250		5 pct	112xd.

MISCELLANEOUS

A cock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	165 115
adham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	144
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	117
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	
Do. New issue..	500		37	2-3p.c	16
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..	-	500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	570
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	—	220
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	120
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,500
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	630
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	6 p.ct.	104½
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld	500	100	100	..	100
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	12
lydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	84
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	17½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100	...	
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	320
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	88
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s	
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,00	1,000	Rs. 5	30
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100		101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25		7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Re.	1,145
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,800	100	100		185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	Rs.	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 ct	192

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£146½

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	870
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	—	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1,050
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
ombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	629
Dhollera P. & G. Co. .	0	300	300	12	120
East India Press Co. .	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,700
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	520
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	115
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	405xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12½	1200xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	390
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	890
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 25	790
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	185
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	630
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	900
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	..	..	...	..	...
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	—	920
Hingunghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	705	1,00	50	Rs. 2	860
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,400
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	50	50	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Balloo	1,300	1,00	50	Rs. 45	1,130
Khandeish	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,00	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	830
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,00	10	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	1 0.0	1,00	Rs. 12	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,210
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	187
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 75	1,460
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	..	410
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,00	100	...	67½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,00	Rs. 0	830
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	560
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	—	140
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 60	880
Ripon	641	1,000	,00	Rs. 60	902½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,00	00	...	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,275
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,000	..	685
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	325
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	465
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	790
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co			1,0	...	775

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11th December, as compared with the statement of the 4th December :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 4. Rs.	Dec. 11. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,67,648	49,62,274
do. do. at Branches	12,79,435	14,71,951
Other Deposits	2,48,48,684	2,01,10,297
Post Bills	22,817	21,068
Cash Credits undrawn	13,73,563	14,57,001
	4,40,92,147	4,05,22,591
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	47,13,640	41,69,569
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	30,41,890	30,80,035
Loans, on Security of do.	38,58,820	44,95,188
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,187	5,631
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,89,97,029	1,92,66,710
Stamps	32,997	32,999
Dead Stock .... Rs. 5,77,588		
Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,75,000		
	3,02,588	3,02,588
Bullion	......	....
Cash Balances with Correspondence	4,32,482	3,43,500
Cash and Currency Notes	27,10,514	88,26,318
	4,40,92,147	4,05,22,591

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th December as compared with that for the 30th November :—

LIABILITIES.	November 30. Rs.	A.	P.	December 7. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664	15	0	43,56,664	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,80,24,954	3	0	1,89,39,057	10	7
Other Deposits	3,25,51,424	4	10	3,17,52,851	11	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,94,667	3	10	2,94,662	5	10
Sundries	21,48,015	14	0	21,75,361	12	6
Rs...	7,73,75,756	9	8	7,75,18,598	7	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	88,02,597	9	0	80,73,160	12	0
Other authorized Invtmts	55,94,125	0	0	57,19,860	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	67,19,970	0	11	72,65,255	1	11
Credits on do.	99,91,623	5	3	92,30,877	10	4
Bills discounted	1,96,19,606	7	0	1,87,21,158	6	5
Balances with other Banks	7,85,710	3	11	7,29,126	6	9
Bullion	1,984	6	6	1,984	6	6
Dead Stock	11,26,031	14	3	11,26,316	2	9
Stamps	8,052	15	3	8,627	12	3
Sundries	6,95,219	4	10	6,95,566	8	1
Cash at Head Office	87,84,719	7	0	87,59,683	13	0
Do. at Branches	1,52,46,118	15	9	1,71,85,981	7	10
Rs.	7,73,75,756	9	8	7,75,18,598	7	10

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTH.

HERALD—December 2, at Chittagong, the wife of J L Herald, C S, of a son.

DEATH.

MUSGRAVE—December 6, at Calcutta, Charlotte (Lottie), the second daughter of the late W Musgrave of Meerut and Calcutta, aged 43 years, 1 month and 26 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1886.

THE Trustees of the ports of Bombay and Calcutta are certainly to be congratulated on the very favourable terms on which they have succeeded in procuring funds for their new docks. The Loan for the Prince's Dock carries interest at 4½ per cent., and as there is no special arrangement for a sinking fund, the interest is likely to be a permanent charge on the revenues of the Port, at any rate until the original debt of 1873 is cleared. This debt also bears interest at the same rate, and no specific arrangements have been made for the liquidation of the principal, which however is well covered by real estate of daily increasing value. The terms on which the new loan has been granted provide that interest shall be paid at the rate at which Government borrowed the money, and also that an additional one per cent. shall be paid as a sinking fund, and the details of this agreement have, it is understood, now been settled by the Government of India so far as the 50 lakhs to be borrowed in the official year 1886-87 are concerned. It will be remembered that a loan was raised by Government under the Notification of the 14th August last, and this was placed at Rs. 97-11 per cent. In other words, Government in issuing the loan accepted an obligation to pay Rs. 2 per half-year on every Rs. 97-11 borrowed, and ultimately to pay Rs. 100 to the lenders, and this is what the Trustees are required to reimburse. Government thus reaps no benefit by the transaction; on the contrary it has to meet from its own resources the expense of issuing the loan and the percentage paid to the Presidency Banks for managing the debt, and it loses the stamp duty which it would have received had the Port Trust borrowed the money in the market. In the matter of the sinking fund the Government of India has just made, at the instance of the Calcutta Port Trust, a most liberal concession, namely, that payments on this account shall not commence until 4 years after the date (now to be fixed) of the completion of the works, thus giving the Trustees breathing time before saddling the revenues of the ports with the maximum charge they are ultimately to bear.

Commencing with the eighth half-year after the completion of the Docks, the Trustees are to make their first sinking fund payment, which will amount to eight annas for every Rs. 97-11 that is advanced or lent to them. These payments will be held by Government in a separate account, and interest will be credited to this separate account at the rate of Rs. 2 every half-year for every Rs. 97-11, and when the sinking fund is equal to Rs. 100 for every Rs. 97-11 advanced, the two accounts will be written off, the one against the other, and all mutual transactions will cease. It is calculated that by this arrangement the whole of the loan advanced for the new Docks will be entirely repaid in about 41 years counting from the date of the first payment to the sinking fund. Allowing then that the new Bombay Dock will be completed three years hence, or say in 1890, the first payment to the sinking fund will be made in 1894 and the loan will be cleared off in 1953. Now if the Trustees had been left to raise in the open market the very large amounts required for the Wet Dock at Calcutta and the Prince's Dock Extension in Bombay, they would probably have found great difficuty in placing the loan at par if issued at 5½ or even 6 per cent.; they certainly would not with the Bombay Municipality also in the market for the 123 lakhs required for the Tansa Water Works scheme have raised it at as low a rate as 5 per cent., and as this is all they have to pay to Government for both interest and sinking fund together they are certainly to be congratulated on the very liberal terms granted by the Secretary of State. Even allowing that an open loan could have been raised at 5 per cent. the Trustees will save one cent. during the time the Docks are under construction and for four years afterwards, or in other words during the period that the Docks are feeling their way into the confidence of the shipping interest, and the Trustees are least able to pay a heavy annual charge; and they will then, by paying as interest and sinking fund together the amount they would otherwise have to pay for interest alone, find themselves in 1935 relieved of an annual charge of say 4¾ lakhs, and the unencumbered possessors of Docks yielding a handsome revenue. Well may the Bombay Municipality envy this position and find it difficult to understand why they cannot be as liberally dealt with in connection with the 123 lakhs needed for the Tansa Water Works.

Liberal as the terms are, and convenient and advantageous as they may be to the borrowers, we doubt very much the wisdom of the policy which they indicate. Hitherto it has been the rule with Government that money advanced from the public treasury should bear interest at not less than 4½ per cent. per annum if advanced under the provision of any special law, and otherwise at not less than 6 per cent. Owing, however, to the state of the money market, or to some other cause, Government has set its face against making advances from the public funds to any corporate body, and only makes an occasional exception to this policy, and it seems to us under such circumstances a great mistake to relax the rule as to the minimum rate of interest when exceptions are made, as it makes the favour granted all the more invidious, and deprives the "General Revenues" of a legitimate source of profit. As already stated the existing debt to Government by the Bombay Port Trust all bears interest at 4½ per cent., so does all the debt of the Bombay Municipality except the Vehar Loan, which for peculiar reasons was fixed at 4 per cent., and there seems therefore no reason why the Secretary of State or the Government of India should have gone out of their way to lend money at a lower rate to the Trustees of the ports of Calcutta and Bombay, and to saddle the general revenues at a time of extreme financial embarrassment with the not inconsiderable expense involved in issuing the loan and managing the new debt incurred. We doubt too the wisdom of the policy which requires corporate bodies that borrow money to repay it by fixed instalments which extend over a series of years and then cease altogether. We consider that the trades of Calcutta and Bombay, for example, are entitled year by year to receive some immediate benefit for any debt they may repay. In the case of the new Dock at Bombay, for instance, the loan is to be ninety-four lakhs, and the one per cent. sinking fund will commence to work, say in 1894, and from that year until 1935, Rs. 94,000 will be paid to reduce debt. But instead of the trade each year finding a relief to the extent of the interest charge on Rs. 94,000, it is so to speak to bottle up the benefits for the lucky people who happen to hold the trade of 1936 and succeeding years. It is true that if the interest charged during the 41 years during which the sinking fund is to run were not capitalized, the instalment of Rs. 94,000 would continue for 100 years instead of 41 years only; but we really cannot see any objection to such an arrangement. The Bombay Dock at any rate is being well and substantially built, and will certainly be worth half its cost 50 years hence, and there seems no reason therefore why the trade of Bombay should be taxed for the next half century simply to present the trade of 1936 with a handsome present. Perhaps however as there is no similar sinking fund for the rest of the Trustees' debt, no serious inconvenience will be felt in this instance in accepting the terms laid down by Government; but there is a grave objection to the general principle involved. The expanding trade of Bombay will soon need more docks, and if the principle of the present sinking fund were extended to the money required to build them, it might be necessary to delay their construction until the present extension is paid for; in other words, the trade would have to be content with a new dock every 50 years, even though it might *need* one every tenth year, not because it could not pay the interest on the capital invested, but because it could not liquidate from its current revenues the principal also without too great a burden on the trade of the port.

WE mentioned yesterday that amongst the many subjects which were discussed during the Viceroy's recent visit to Hyderabad was the reduction of the Nizam's Irregular Troops. This is only one of the many reforms the way to which has been barred by personal misunderstandings between the highest personages in the State, but which may be expected to be resolutely entered upon now that these unhappy incidents are regarded as at an end. The Nizam's Government have never concealed the fact that the military expenditure of the State was extravagant and in excess alike of its requirements and of its resources. The last Administration Report speaks candidly upon the subject—as candidly almost as Mr. Bright has spoken of "bloated armaments" at home. It has been no secret indeed that for a long time past this subject has engaged the attention of his Highness's advisers, and that if it were as easy to carry out a project as to frame one we should months ago have seen a substantial reduction in the strength and the cost of the irregular forces. The entire military budget of the Hyderabad State amounts to over seventy lakhs of rupees—an unreasonably large amount considering that, large and influential though the State is, it has no military responsibilities in the ordinary acceptation of the term. No one except Mr. Demetrius Boulger, and the few whom he alarmed by his ill-informed articles on "The Armies of the Natives States" two years ago, would advise that the Nizam's regular troops, which have some claims to be reckoned an efficient military force, should be interfered with. Nor has it entered into the mind of any reasonable reformer to suggest anything more than a partial and gradual reduction of the irregulars. These have their uses, even though their uses may be mainly ornamental and honorific. Though not the best gendarmerie in the world they do serve some of the purposes of such a force especially in the outlying districts. They are understood to be useful, too, as escorts for prisoners and treasure, and as guards for the palaces and public offices. Doubtless with a perfectly organized police force there would be less need for them. But taking things as they are, we can well conceive that there is a place for the irregular troops in the economy of the Hyderabad State, and that anything more than a partial and gradual reform of the force would be ill-advised and might be attended with inconvenient consequences, the experience of sudden disbandment in Egypt, for instance—to say nothing of Burma—being distinctly discouraging. As a matter of fact we believe that nothing of the kind is thought of at Hyderabad. Whatever shape the reform may take it is highly improbable that it will lead to any considerable number of disbanded soldiers being turned adrift to swell the ranks of the disaffected. A good deal can be done without the remotest danger of anything of the kind occurring. For instance a gradual but at the same time a substantial reduction could be effected by filling vacancies in the ranks of the regular troops solely with men taken from the ranks of the irregulars, until the latter force had been brought down to a stipulated number. Other irregulars might be induced to take civil employment, or to accept pension or some other form of compensation. Both methods of reduction would be certain in their operation, and they would carry with them none of the embarrassing consequences which often attend upon injudicious disbandment. It is calculated that in this way the cost of the Irregular Troops, which appears from the Administration Report to have been fifty-three lakhs and a quarter last year—though for this year it is budgetted at over two lakhs less—can be reduced to less than half that amount, so that the Hyderabad military budget could be brought down to a little over half a crore, instead of being, as it now is, a fifth of the revenue of the State. There is no better work to which the Nizam and his advisers could apply themselves than this, and no better or more practical way of celebrating the return of the Minister to the confidence of his Sovereign. A reform which would almost at once save twenty-five lakhs a year to the State would be the fruitful parent of many other reforms for which the Nizam's subjects would have the best of cause to thank him.

THE Goblet Ministry in France is apparently going to be a mild affair. The fact that the portfolio for Foreign Affairs was offered to Baron de Courcel, formerly French Ambassador at Rome and recently at Berlin, show that the new Premier wishes to infuse a quasi-Conservative element into his Cabinet. Baron de Courcel's refusal of the post was natural enough. He is new to office, and if he is ambitious he may well shrink from making his start in a Ministry setting out with such poor prospects as those which lie before M. Goblet. The new Premier announces that he will follow the foreign policy of M. de Freycinet, which means amongst other things that he will try to get England out of Egypt at once, so as to satisfy French sentiment without paying regard to the needs of Egypt, and of course without thinking anything of the rights which England derives from her sacrifices in the country. But whatever may be in preparation in Egypt—and it is now reported that there will be a large reduction of the army of occupation in April—M. Goblet's Egyptian policy is not a matter of the highest moment. He is to be Foreign Minister *pro tem.* —that is to say he will sit at the Quai d'Orsay because no one else can be got to go there—and we know very well with how little authority these warming-pan ministers, of whom France has had a tolerably large experience, can take their place in the councils of Europe. For a little time to come the foreign policy of France will not be a very efficient factor in the problems of international statecraft, for how can a Foreign Minister, who holds office merely because a better man cannot be found, speak with authority to his neighbours? As to M. Goblet's promise to devote his attention to internal reforms, the internal reform that France chiefly needs is one that will enable her to balance her budget. Seeing that it was in a division on M. Sadi Carnot's budget that the late Ministry fell, the reforms that their successors are especially called upon to effect are financial. But if General Boulanger is going to carry out his intention of asking the Assembly to vote two hundred million francs for repeating rifles, and rather more for encasing the fortifications, it will puzzle any Ministry, to say nothing of such a Ministry as M. Goblet is likely to form, to restore order to the finances.

THE transfer of Djemil Pasha from the Pashalik of Aleppo to that of the Hedjaz may be assumed to be the outcome of the complaints that were made against him some months ago by the British Consul, and which were inquired into by an agent specially deputed by the British Embassy at Constantinople. It is a satisfactory result, so far as it goes, for it is in striking contrast with the claim of the Turk of other days to "do as he liked with his own." Transfer to the Hedjaz is, however, a disciplinary measure of doubtful utility. The exiled Governor is removed from the ken of prying consuls, and if he takes revenge for his exile upon the people around him who is to be the wiser? The nomination of Ghazi Osman Pasha to be Djemil's successor reminds us that that gallant officer is still a personage. It also indicates that the Sultan has no expectation of immediately needing his services on the scene of his former exploits.

THE election of Mr. Christopher Sykes for the Buckrose Division of the East Riding, though it gives a seat to the Conservatives which at the General Election was carried by a Gladstonian Liberal, can scarcely be said to have any political significance. Mr. McArthur was elected in July by a majority of one, and he was apparently unseated on scrutiny, his opponent thereupon being declared entitled to the seat. Ministers nevertheless get a gain of two votes upon a division.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

THE mail steamer Bokhara, which arrived in harbour last evening, had on board H. E. Senhor Augusto Cesar Cardoso de Carvalho, the new Governor-General of Portuguese-India. He succeeds in this office Senhor Francisco Joaquim de Ferreira Amaral, who retired suddenly to Portugal on account of a domestic bereavement. At a meeting of some of the Portuguese inhabitants of the city, held on Sunday at the Anglo-Portuguese school, the following representative men of the community were appointed to receive the Governor-General on his arrival :—The Vicar-General of the North, Rev. Mariano Faria, Drs. J. Gerson da Cunha, J. A. da Gama, Louis J. de Souza, and P. J. de Souza, Messrs. L. J. de Souza, N. Mousinho Soares, B. X. Furtado, J. J. de Souza, and Leandro Mascarenhas. Among the preparations made by the Government for the reception of the Governor-General on landing was a guard of honour to be furnished by the 21st Bombay N. I., with band and regimental colours. But his Excellency did not land at the Apollo Bunder, preferring to transfer himself to the Portuguese gunboat Rio de Lima, in which he left last night for Goa. Mr. Mackenzie, Chief Secretary to Government, and Mr. F. L. Charles, Acting Municipal Commissioner, went on behalf of the Government on board the steamer, Sir Frank Souter, who came shortly afterwards, was present at the Bunder as a member of the deputation, but he left on learning that the distinguished arrival was not to land. The Portuguese deputation, accompanied by two representatives sent specially by the Municipality of Damaun, also proceeded to the steamer and presented the head of Portuguese-India with a complimentary address, to which a suitable reply was made. They were introduced to his Excellency by Mr. C. F. de Menezes, Acting Portuguese Consul in British India. A salute of 17 guns will be fired at sunrise in honour of the arrival.

PUBLIC WORKS REFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Keswal" and another writer have commented upon a short article, "Experience on Public Works." I am sorry "Keswal" should think I have reflected upon the Royal Engineers in the department. I proposed that the works should be concentrated, and a small number of superior officers should be employed for the construction of those works, and I should be glad indeed if Government could see their way to employ none but Royal Engineers for these superior appointments. It seems to be absurd that an expensive establishment should be maintained at Cooper's Hill for the supply of Indian Engineers when the wants of Government could be so easily supplied by drafts from the Royal Engineers. But Cooper's Hill has been doomed, and will, no doubt, be closed before very long. It is not the fault of the gentlemen trained at the College that more attention has been given to general culture than special knowledge. Many of them will turn out good Engineers, and it can easily be understood why Colonels Strachey and Chesney wanted a better kind of men than the mixed lot which they were obliged to pick up in India and elsewhere according to the exigencies of the service. Their reasons have been recorded in Blue Books. But my article had very little to say on the personal question. The men are there, and however engaged or trained, they must be fairly treated. My remarks were directed to the system, and in place of Engineers to every district who do very little more than repairs, I propose a system by which works will be concentrated and built under the supervision of the superior officers, who must be retained. Of course, repairs must be done whenever necessary, but superior officers are not required to supervise the spreading of moorum or whitewashing the dâk bungalow. The capitalist contractor who should be employed must of necessity follow the works, and as to local fund works they are or should be too petty to require the supervision of superior officers. The bazaar road, the village well, and the children's school is the usual type of local fund works, and if there is anything very ambitious it can wait until works are concentrated in the district. The present system is costly, inasmuch as the attention of highly-paid men is given to things which might be done by very ordinary persons, and it entails a great deal of unnecessary moving about the districts, while the small contractor is bad and dishonest. My proposals would tend to cure these defects and indicate a way to improve a very necessary department.—Yours, &c.,

R. H.

RAILWAY FACILITIES DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I draw the attention of the Traffic Managers of the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways to an omission? Last year and in some previous years return tickets were issued by them during the 'Xmas holidays at reduced fares. The Madras Railway was liberal enough to make the single ticket available for the double journey. Many took advantage of the concession, and I trust the managers of our local railways will give the 'Xmas excursionists the same facilities this year. During the festive season many people like to go into the country to meet their friends and relatives, and very often whole families travel from one place to another on this occasion, and to these the reduced fares are a great boon.—Yours, &c.,

TRAVELLER.

CREMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The cemetery at Sewree seems to be rapidly filling up, and it will be necessary shortly to extend the present one, or find some other suitable ground, a matter of some difficulty in the neighbourhood of Bombay. Under these circumstances, if for no other, would it not be advisable to consider whether a cinerator, such as is now found in many towns, both in Europe and America, could not be built, in which the bodies of the dead might be reduced to ashes, with less likelihood of injury to the living, than under the present system of burial? There are many reasons, which need not be stated here, why cremation should come into use in this country. No doubt, if the subject is permitted to be discussed in your columns, a good deal of information may be elicited. But, perhaps, the argument which stands most prominently at the head under the present circumstances is the want of suitable ground for a cemetery near Bombay. And the second sad fact, that many strangers die unknown and unrecognised in India, and too frequently their graves are a discredit to a Christian community. Why should not these human remains be respectably cremated, instead of imperfectly buried? While when required an urn containing the ashes might be sent home to sorrowing relations, to rest perhaps in some country churchyard. Most of us do not wish to see the ancient custom of burial in the ground, the earth to earth system, entirely given up, so long as it can be carried out with simplicity and with no danger to the living, still less would we wish to see God's acre, where the fathers of the hamlet lie each in his narrow grave, around which often are gathered all the sacred interests and history of our church and nation unceremoniously got rid of by would-be fanatics of a cremation. But considering the vast numbers, who die unknown and unrecorded, would it be less respectable, that their bodies should be decently cremated instead of imperfectly buried, often to the danger of the living? We have in this city every form of getting rid of the bodies of the dead. It is not likely that Europeans will follow the religious and sanitary system of the Parsees. It might be advisable to follow in outline the system used by the Hindoos who burn the bodies of their dead. It would be advantageous to the living, and would not dishonour the dead, if cremation came into use in this country amongst Europeans.—Yours, &c.,

A CHAPLAIN.

P. S.—Have you noticed the Bishop of Manchester's recent declaration that there is nothing in cremation essentially inconsistent with Christianity?

THE UNIVERSITY GRACE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The beginning of this year was marked by an extraordinary stir in the literary circles of this Presidency on account of the unprecedented grace question, and the close of the year too, it is feared, will not be free from an equally strong agitation on the same subject.

It must be in the recollection of many of your readers, that when this question was first mooted, an overwhelming majority of the fellows of our University declined to pass the absurd grace originally proposed, and instead thereof passed with great reluctance a modified grace to the effect that Mr. J. Kabraji be allowed to appear only on the next occasion for the three intermediate examinations. This, I venture to state, if not the exact wording of the grace, was no doubt the spirit thereof, for under the circumstances of the case no other grace could possibly have been passed. Thus were matters allowed to be compromised by those who championed the cause of the student in question, but scarcely had the public been lulled into a belief that the whole subject had finally been disposed of, when they were startled to find the following important and material alterations in the ruling of the Senate, and the standing laws and regulations of the University :—

(1) Before the lapse of a few months some one in direct violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the grace ruled that the candidate be allowed to appear this year only for two examinations, leaving him the option of competing for the degree in the year following.

(2) The University officials in breach of all the rules of common-sense declared the student in question to have passed the First Examination for the degree of B. A. before the result of the lower examination of P. E., for which he had appeared, was officially out.

(3) Notwithstanding the delicate position in which they were placed, the University examiners had the moral courage to refuse to pass the student who had miserably failed in their paper.

(4) Those concerned are now moving heaven and earth to induce the Syndicate to pass the student in the black list of the "doubtfuls," and it is very painful to learn that considerations of private friendship, rather than sense of duty, have influenced some of the members of the Syndicate in yielding to such pressure.

Under these circumstances I once more on behalf of my brother graduates appeal to the sense of justice of the executive council of the University, and beseech them not to yield to such claptrap and arguments *ad misericordiam* as were addressed with such deplorable results to some good-natured members of the Syndicate when the first grace was passed. The *Times of India* is again to the front with a paragraph in exceedingly bad taste to set the ball rolling, and to give an impetus to that kind of canvassing which in the unfortunate case of this candidate has threatened the healthy life and the dignity of the University. To allow a candidate to override the ordinary rules by which less-favoured votaries of learning obtain access to its portals, on the score of personal considerations which are proferred to entitle him to the special favour of the University, and when even thus the coveted prize is still beyond his reach, to help him to reach it by a still more obliging relaxation of ordinary standards, scarcely conduces to the dignity of academical proceedings. Good sense and decency however, I hope, will ultimately prevail, and assert the maxim that there is no royal road to learning, nor to University degrees either.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 13. GRADUATE.

ANOTHER POSTAL HOWL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—How long will the public put up with the present vexatious rigmarole of the mofussil Post Office, more particularly in the matter of fixing different hours for business of different sorts. If I am in town and want to receive a parcel, my man comes back without it, "office closed 8 to 12, go again afternoon." If I want a money order, and some letters posted, I have to send a special messenger an hour earlier for the former. If I am in camp, I send a man ten miles with a parcel of letters. He is told to register one, and to obtain a money order. Next day he brings back the letter, and comes without the order, but with the consoling information "money order closed 4 p. m., registration closed 5 p. m., only got there half-past, sahib." I then with a liberal use of adjectives and nouns (*not* "proper") tell him to take it again to-day. "To-day Sunday, sahib." More expletives, and none appropriate to the day. This sort of thing is very common. It is annoying enough in towns where the Post Office is only a mile or two off, but in districts it becomes perfectly obstructive. It is no answer to say we should remember the hours. They are frequently most inconvenient when remembered, and I take it that the Post Office is for the convenience of the public, and not *vice versa*. There may be some reason other than rigmarole, but it certainly cannot be *stress of work* in the mofussil. Why should not the hours be sunrise to sunset for all purposes? If offices cannot really be opened for more than five or six hours out of the 24, it would be far better to abolish the 7 to 8 a. m. opening, and tack it on to the evening.—Yours, &c.,

MALCONTENT.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, DEC. 12, AFTERNOON.

Mr. W. A. McArthur, the Liberal member for the Buckrose Division of the East Riding of Yorkshire, has been unseated; and Mr. Christopher Sykes, the Conservative candidate, has been elected in his place.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

Rustem Pacha, Turkish Ambassador here, has asked Lord Iddesleigh to instruct Sir W. White to discuss with the Porte the best means of establishing an orderly administration in Egypt, so as to permit the evacuation of the country by the British.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN EGYPT.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The *Standard* states that the British army of occupation in Egypt is to be largely reduced in April next.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF ALEPPO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 11.

Djemil Pacha, Governor of Aleppo, has been transferred to Hedjaz, and is replaced by Ghazi Osman Pacha.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, DEC. 12.

The new French Cabinet is not yet complete. The post of Foreign Minister was offered to Baron de Courcel, but as he refused to accept it, M. Goblet will take up the portfolio of Foreign Affairs pending the appointment of some one else.

General Boulanger and Admiral Aube remain as Ministers for War and Marine, respectively.

M. Goblet has announced that he will follow the foreign policy of M. de Freycinet, and has promised to devote his attention to internal reforms.

THE BULGARIAN DEPUTATION.

VIENNA, DEC. 12.

Prince Lobanoff has informed the Bulgarian deputation that they will not be permitted to enter Russia.

TROOPSHIP MOVEMENTS.

PORTSMOUTH, DEC. 10.

The Indian troopship Serapis left here to-day for Bombay.

SUEZ, DEC. 11.

The Indian troopship Euphrates, outward bound to Bombay, has passed the Canal.

NEWS FROM UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MANDALAY, DEC. 13.

Generals Roberts and White, with Staff, left for Bhamo on the 11th.

The Chief Commissioner is visiting Laming.

Colonel Carey is progressing favourably.

It is reported that fighting is going on in the Shan States between the Limbin Prince and Nyoungyee Sawbwah.

The Mandalay Burmans are manageable in bargaining for the Railway land, but the Mussulmans are claiming absurd prices.

A strong column of British and Indian troops goes shortly to the Shan States.

Lieutenant Willcock, Gloucester Regiment, and one Madras Lancer was slightly wounded at Temoline Toungdwingye on the 9th.

NINGYAN, Dec. 10.—Colonel Sartorious with two guns and 160 rifles is going north-east to dislodge the enemy.

SHREWBO, Dec. 10.- Colonel Farrington's column is leaving Tantabin and going south-east.

RANGOON, DEC. 13.

The Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette*, telegraphing to-day, says:—On the 15th instant six columns start to attack Boh Shoay by a combined movement. Brigadier Low directs the operations.

Colonel Carey continues improving.

General Roberts will only stay two days at Bhamo.

Sir Charles Bernard is unwell, and was unable to be present on Saturday at a large dinner party given by him.

LATER.

The following are the principal items of the Official Bulletin:—A caravan of 195 mules reached Mandalay from Theebaw with a friendly letter from Tsawbwa.

In the Saigaing district, the Choungu police captured six jingals, but the loyal Thoongyee has been murdered, and three loyal villages in the Chindwin district were burnt.

The Kyemindaing Prince is reported to be wounded, and has fled to Yemethen.

The Ningyan-Yemethen road is now comparatively safe, and railway parties are working undisturbed. The Sinthew-Toungoo road is still troubled.

General Lockhart started against Lowun on the 8th, where the dacoits mustered in strength to the south-west of Meiktila. The Yaw expedition started on the 5th.

Boh Shoay was reported on the 27th November at Ngape.

The dacoits attacked Toungdwengyee and burned twelve houses, and wounded one officer and one sepoy. The enemy's loss was six killed.

THE CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 13.

The Sanitary Board to-day has pronounced Calcutta free from epidemic disease, the cholera rate having fallen very greatly. This decision is important to the shipping, the Board having during the past week issued unfavourable bills of health.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Messrs. Peacock and Rylands, the Bengal Members of the Public Service Commission, have left for Lahore.

A CARAVAN FROM THE SHAN STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 13.

The first caravan from the Shan States since the annexation of Upper Burma arrived in Mandalay yesterday, bringing a quantity of merchandise.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General Roberts is expected to leave Burma about the middle of January, to complete his inspection of the Indian Frontier stations.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN KATTYWAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, DEC. 13.

The Governor arrived at Junagad on Saturday evening, having left Rajkote at daybreak and halted briefly at Gondal, Virpur, and Jetpur on the road. Dewan Haridas Viharidas and other State officials met the party outside Junagad and accompanied Lord and Lady Reay in procession to the guest house.

The Governor and the Nawab yesterday exchanged visits, that of his Excellency being delayed till evening, when the Nawab's palace was illuminated.

After the Durbar the carriages drove through the New Bazaar, where lighting was carried out on an extensive scale.

At seven o'clock this morning, Lord and Lady Reay and party ascend Girnar, returning to the City in the evening.

THE THAKORE SAHEB OF BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, DEC. 13.

This afternoon a most interesting ceremony took place at Moti Bag, when about a dozen addresses, congratulating the Maharaja on his obtaining the distinction of Grand Commander of the Star of India were presented to him. These were from the inhabitants of Bhavnagar, the Parsee residents, the railway employés and the people of Mahuwa, Kundla, Sihor, Botad, Umrala, Lilia, Godhra and Talaja. The deputations from each of these were received by his Highness in full Durbar. After the reading of the addresses, which contained warm expressions of congratulation, and satisfaction at his Highness's admirable qualities of head and heart, the Maharaja made a gracious reply, and by his desire, the Dewan, Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas, read an elaborate address, describing the various reduction of duties and other concessions which his Highness had made in honour of the occasion. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed by all the assembled people.

Sugar and *pan-supari* were distributed before they separated. The people of Bhavnagar expressed a desire to build a Lunatic Asylum at their expense, to which the Maharaja gladly consented, and offered to maintain it.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ZANZIBAR, DEC. 11.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Merka left here for Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO, DEC. 13.

French mail steamer Melbourne, from China, arrived.

THE MAILS.

LONDON DEC. 11.

The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71¼
4½ per cent. do.	71¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	100¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¾
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver	46¼

THE result of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, which was to have been declared on the 16th instant, has been postponed *sine die*.

THE Duke of Connaught made over charge of the Rawul Pindi Division to General Martin Dillon, on Thursday last, and left for Poona by train the same evening.

MR. H. A. ADKIN has been appointed Deputy Sheriff of Calcutta under Mr. A. Wilson. Mr. Adkin has served during the shrievalties of Messrs. R. Miller, H. W. I. Wood, and G. Yule.

DR. SIMPSON, Surgeon-General with the Government of India, is at present on tour at Madras. He inspected the Madras General Hospital, the Medical College, the Eye Infirmary, and other medical institutions, the other day.

THE Marine Court which sat on the Oorun has found that the stranding of the steamer was due to gross negligence on the part of the master, Ismael Ibrabim, who, it appeared, had no knowledge of the deviation of his compass, and who did not know how to ascertain its error. This state of things led the Court to suggest to Government the desirability of the mates and serangs of these coasting steamers passing an examination, both because it required men of knowledge to navigate steamers which carried such a large number of passengers, and because the serang could then be able to relieve the master, who up to now had no one to do so. No censure of any kind was passed on the master. The Court merely recording the fact of the master's negligence, and regretting the accidental loss of one life.

A VERY melancholy accident occurred at Yemethen, in Burma, on the 4th instant. Lieutenant Fullerton, 2nd Queen's, arrived there only one week previously to take command of the Mounted Infantry, and when exercising them he was thrown from his pony, and sustained injuries from which he died in a few hours, without recovering consciousness. He was buried with military honours, the funeral being attended by General Lockhart and Staff, and all the officers of the garrison.

NOTHING has yet transpired as to what are the Finance Committee's proposals with regard to Assam, but there is a rumour, that that well-paid official, the Inspector-General of Police, Jails, and other departments, is to be docked of that part of his multifarious duties which has to do with stamps and excise. "Perhaps, a frontier province, with a large population of unofficial Europeans," says the *Englishman*, "is hardly a fit subject for the shears of economy, and Mr. Elliot knows from personal experience, how rapidly the simple system of administration in vogue in the Assam Valley within the memory of Deputy Commissioners who still hold office, has given place to a growing pressure of routine, and more and more elaborate processes of check and revision."

ASSAM is in the enviable position of being without organised and professional crime. This happy state of things, we are asked to believe, is directly attributable to the prosperity of the people who, without being hampered with too many riches, have more than sufficient to supply their wants. The amount of crime is nearly proportional to the ratio of immigrants, that is, tea garden labourers, to the total population, and the crimes committed by tea garden coolies are not usually of a very serious description. Under conditions like these Gilbert's dictum that the policeman's lot is not a happy one does not always hold good. There are only 94 police stations in all the plains' districts, with only about 1,000 police. Of these 30 police stations and 299 policemen belong to Sylhet alone. This leaves the remaining 7 districts 64 stations and about 700 police. Consequently it is necessary to employ police officers in duties more or less unprofessional, and chiefly as Inspectors of labourers.

THE saving effected by the abolition of the Madras Board of Revenue does not come to a very large sum, if a non-official estimate is to be accepted. The offices of the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture and of the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue are to be relegated to the building formerly occupied by the Board of Revenue alone, but the saving is set down at not more than Rs. 11,912 a year. The three Commissioners who will now constitute the Board are to receive Rs. 3,750, Rs. 3,500, and Rs. 3,000 per month, respectively, and their promotion is to go according to their standing in the present Board. The salary of the Secretary is reduced from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,500 a month, and the Commissioner of Salt Revenue will be allowed a Secretary on the same salary, and an Assistant Secretary on Rs. 500 a month. The total cost of the new scheme is Rs. 30,560 per mensem, or Rs. 3,66,720 per annum.

LITTLE consolation is to be derived from the fact that financial exigencies have made it necessary to adopt a policy of retrenchment in Natal as well as in India. But it may be some satisfaction to the Viceroy to know that while the salary of the Governor of Natal has been docked to the tune of £1,000, his pay and allowances remain intact. The Natal Council did not send a Finance Commission flying across the country, but took the matter into its own hands, and its first act of retrenchment was to reduce the salary of Sir Arthur Havelock, the Governor, from £4,000 to £3,000, until Natal and Zululand are brought under one Government, when the increased responsibilities will perhaps justify an increase.

IT is not often that an official document contains such an unmistakeable "bull" as that which Colonel Moore-Lane, Postmaster-General of the Punjab, has perpetrated in the last number of the local *Government Gazette*, which, as everyone knows, is not a comic journal. Colonel Moore-Lane advertises that amongst the unclaimed property in his possession is "one glass made of metal."

THE *Rajputana Athenæum*, says its Lahore contemporary, is a paper with many and apparently unprincipled enemies. It hears that "a gang of Pariahs have organized to blast the *Rajputana Athenæum*," but "the *Athenæum* cares but little for such Pariahs." This confidence is well founded. A paper that can cheerfully embark, as it does, on a breathless sentence, seventy-nine lines and-a-third in length, with no stop larger than a comma to enable the panting reader to catch up, need fear nothing short of dynamite.

AT a meeting of the Keshub Chunder Sen Memorial Fund at Calcutta on Thursday evening, the chairman reported that the subscriptions had exceed Rs. 12,000. The committee then proceeded to view the two portraits by Mr. Muir White and Mr. Caddy. The three-quarters' portrait by Mr. Caddy was finally accepted and paid for. It will be placed in the Albert Hall; and is a life-like picture of the great Bengali preacher in the act of addressing an audience. The full length portrait by Mr. Muir White is a work of high artistic merit. The *pose* of the figure is dignified and quiet, and it will make a worthy addition to the series of eminent men commemorated in the Town Hall. It was accepted by the committee conditionally on certain small changes, principally connected with the completion of details, being made; and the artist arranged to deliver it in a finished state to-morrow. The chairman announced that there would be a sum of about Rs.8,000 left over for the Keshub Chunder Sen foundations in the Calcutta University. The committee requested the chairman, the Hon. Mr. Hunter, to invite the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to conduct the ceremony of the unveiling of the full length portrait in the Town Hall. The committee and the friends of the late Keshub Chunder Sen are to be congratulated on the successful and business-like completion of their work.

AN excited correspondent of the *Englishman* is endeavouring to make a mountain of a molehill by arguing that an assault which was recently committed on a Gorackpore tea-planter is an act of rebellion against the authority of the Government. The facts, as stated by the correspondent, appear to be as follows:—Some days ago the planter and his wife, while taking a morning ride, were attacked by budmashes. The gentleman, he tells us, was knocked off his horse and beaten most cruelly, and then the lady was set upon and treated with equal want of consideration. The correspondent admits that the men were brought to justice, but the punishment inflicted upon them does not come up to his ideas of what should be their desserts, and he recommends that natives found guilty of assaulting Europeans should be sentenced to penal servitude for life. He adds:—"It should be borne in mind that an assault on a European touches the honour and standing of the race. Europeans in all parts of the country are constantly exposed to the risk of such attacks, from which, indeed, their solitary and defenceless state would secure them in dealing with a more magnanimous people. A single case of this kind has a much worse effect than is commonly supposed; it may disturb the feeling of a whole district. The offence, viewed aright, is really an act of rebellion against the authority of the Government, the offenders, as in the present instance, having no grudge whatever against the particular victims. And yet, so far is the punishment from fitting the crime, that the ordinary penalty imposed for such an assault is hardly regarded by the offenders as any punishment at all." When Mr. Garstin was dacoited, there was no suggestion of disaffection, and probably had there been a Crole incident in Bengal, the *Englishman's* correspondent would find another motive for the assault on the Gorackpore tea-planter and would not let his alarm run away with his reason.

THE *Madras Mail* has some exceedingly pertinent remarks to offer in connection with a Chrysanthemum and Rose Show which was held in the Kushroo Bagh, Allahabad, last week, under the patronage of Lady Lyall. The prizes were awarded as follows:—

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

For the best 24 pots:—1st Prize, Lady Lyall; 2nd prize, Mr. W. H. Wright.

For the best 12 pots:—1st prize, Lady Lyall; 2nd prize, Mr. W. H. Wright.

For the best 6 pots:—1st prize, Mrs. Peddie; 2nd prize, Lady Lyall.

For the best 3 pots:—1st prize, Lady Lyall; 2nd prize, Mr. W. H. Wright.

For the best 6 pots of Japanese Chrysanthemums:—1st prize, Mrs. Peddie; 2nd prize, Lady Lyall.

COLEUS.

For the best 12 pots:—1st prize, Lady Lyall; 2nd prize, Mr. W. H. Wright.

For the best 6 pots:—1st prize, Lady Lyall; 2nd prize, Mrs. Peddie.

ROSES.

For the best 12 cut flowers:—1st prize, Lady Lyall; 2nd prize, Mrs. Must.

For the best 6:—1st prize, Lady Lyall; 2nd prize, Mrs. Must.

Commenting on this prize-list, the Madras paper says:—"This is rather absurd. Here is a lady, standing in the relation of wife to a gentleman, who, as Lieutenant-Governor, is allowed, free of charge, the use of a fine garden belonging to the State, and of as many gardeners, paid by the State, as he cares to engage; and because, with their exceptional advantages, those gardeners succeed in growing better flowers than their far less fortunate neighbours, she is allowed to sweep the board of the prizes at a Show which she has condescended to patronise. It seems to us that flowers raised in State gardens, by State-paid gardeners, under the direction of the spouse of a State-paid gentleman, should be, what the French call, *hors de concours*, or should not compete for prizes. It is no credit to a Government House to be able to grow the best flowers or vegetables in a station; but there might be some discredit in its failing to do so.

THE *Statesman*, in the course of an article exculpating the native Press from some of the strictures that have been passed upon it, has a bone to pick with the *Indian Mirror*. It says: "If the *Mirror* had but the wisdom to disarm such adversaries as the *Pioneer* and *Englishman*, by ceasing to follow their example, it would be a worthy representative of the native community in the daily press of Calcutta. There was some excuse for rancour formerly, when passion ran high over the Ilbert Bill, and when many English journals seemed bent upon saying whatever would wound the native mind. But there is no excuse for rancour now, when so many Englishmen are striving to heal the breach and forget the quarrel, and when even the *Pioneer* itself shows tendencies in this very direction. What but mischief can possibly arise, for instance, from the suggestion by the *Mirror*, that Mr. Traill was acquitted in the High Court on Thursday last, because he was an Englishman! Does our contemporary really mean that the jury ought to have convicted Mr. Traill? And if he does not, why mischievously suggest that he was acquitted only because he was an Englishman? Whatever our contemporary may himself think of the course he is pursuing, he is doing his best to alienate from the cause that he so earnestly advocates, the sympathies of that large and increasing class of Englishmen, whose views the *Statesman* strives to represent. The *Mirror* is the less excusable, in presence of so many native papers conducted with as much independence as itself, but with a graver sense of responsibility. We are about to give a welcome this month to a National Congress of India's own distinguished sons in our midst, and instead of bespeaking the sympathising attention of Englishmen to their representations, our contemporary seems to think it wise to usher the assembly in by awakening evil passions in both communities."

THE Bulrampore case is making advances in the Privy Council. Dr. Duthoit, it will be remembered, in giving judgment for the junior Maharani, had decreed that a sum of about six lakhs should be paid to her at once by the senior widow. The latter, who appealed against the judgment, wished to appeal also against the execution of the decree, but this the Judicial Commissioner disallowed. Thus the estate stood under the necessity of paying away a large sum of money, which, once parted with, there was very little chance of recovering, though the judgment might be reversed. Parallel cases of an estate being ruined in the course of a successful appeal are not unknown in Oudh litigation. However, the Privy Council have done something to avert the risks of a miscarriage of justice, by granting special leave to appeal, and at the same time allowing the petitioner to apply for due security for all the money paid in. The real battle, to which these skirmishes are leading up on on the merits of Dr. Duthoit's judgment, will probably not come up for another twelve months.

MR. ANTONIO DOMINICO, well known in Galle, after several years of unsuccessful gemming in different parts of Ceylon, has at last reaped the reward of his industry. In the Matara district he has been the lucky finder of a splendid ruby weighing nearly seven carats in weight. The stone in its finished state weighs little less than four carats, has a fine carmine colour, a brilliant lustre, and is considered a rare sample of the rubies found in the island. The owner has forwarded the stone to the London market, and expects to realise quite a little fortune by it.

MILITARY NEWS.

ANOTHER theft of rifles has occurred in Rawul Pindi. Some of the rifles stolen before were found buried in a blanket some three miles off.

UNDER instructions from Army Head-quarters, the Delhi-Ahmedabad-Bombay, and the Delhi-Nusseerabad-Khundwa railway lines have been re-opened for troop traffic.

THE P. & O. Co's hired transport steamer Zambesi, 1,540 tons, Captain F. Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday with the following officers and men belonging to the 20th B. I. from Kurrachee:—Colonel Humfrey, Major-Hore, Major and Mrs. Leckie, Captain Welch, Lieutenant Mosse, Lieutenant Ransom, Surgeon Anderson, Colonel Ward, R.A., and Major Lyster, 866 rank and file, 107 followers, 14 women and children, and 9 horses.

THE appointment of Garrison Surgeon, Attock, has been abolished with effect from the 1st December; and the Garrison Surgeoncy of Chunar will be abolished from the date on which the officer now holding the appointment may be relieved of the civil medical duties.

COLONEL P. STORY, Infantry, has been permitted to reside out of India.

THE *Indian Daily News* writes:—"Some time since we denounced the folly of discontinuing the system of local contract for the supply of army accoutrements at Bombay in favour of obtaining them from the Government Factory at Cawnpore. The ground we took was the same that is taken by the opponents of the Government of India's plan of shutting up the Gunpowder Factory at Madras—that over-centralisation in such matters is a grave mistake. We are now pleased to hear that the old system is likely to be reverted to at Bombay in regard to accoutrements, as we have little doubt will be the case also at Madras in regard to gunpowder. In addition to the objection we have already urged, we believe the Cawnpore Factory, before it can adequately supply Bombay's needs, would have to be enlarged at a cost of something like a lakh and-a-half of rupees. This in itself should be sufficient to condemn the change at a time of financial pressure, and especially seeing that it is very doubtful whether Cawnpore can supply articles of better quality, or cheaper, than the Bombay contractors, who have done the work satisfactorily for many years."

THE new Warrant, it is said, will make a great alteration as regards the roll of Colonels. On the 1st of November there were about 650 names on the roll, and since then 33 have been added, and only two removed. Unless something is done to stop the increase, the dimensions of the roll will become enormous. The *Gazette* of the 16th of November converted no fewer than 32 Lieutenant-Colonels into Colonels. Of these ten were regimental Majors, nearly all of whom became senior in the army to the junior Lieutenant-Colonels of the battalions in which they were serving. This system of giving both army and regimental rank has been always and will be a source of much friction in regiments, especially in active service.

THE Government of India are unable to exempt the heirs of deceased soldiers of the Burma Field Force from the rule in Article 238, Indian Army Regulations, Vol. 1, Part II., as the gratuity was given in lieu of donation batta, to which that Article is applicable. In the case of the Egyptian campaign of 1882 and 1885, this rule was not enforced, as the gratuity was given under War Office Regulations, to which the above restriction was not applicable.

THE Governor-General in Council notifies that the four native Mountain batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force will be linked together, and all enlistments in any of these batteries, after the 15th December, 1886, will be made for the whole four: that is to say, a recruit enlisted for one battery will be liable to serve in any of the other three, and will be transferred thereto if required in case of war. Beyond this liability to transfer during war to any of the four batteries, the conditions of enlistment will remain as at present.

As to the permanent appointment to the vacancy on the Bengal Divisional Establishment, all the probabilities (says the Allahabad paper) point to General Sir T. Baker, the present Adjutant-General, being the man. General Baker is junior as a Major-General, but his record of service is a distinguished one, going from the Crimea and Mutiny through New Zealand, Ashanti, Zululand, and the like, down to the last Afghan War, and his staff employments have been numerous and important. If a Division—and that the Allahabad Division—could tempt him from the more prominent appointment which he now holds, his selection would be a natural and fitting one.

As the escort duty at some posts falls heavily on the troops, officers commanding are to be most careful in arranging that no more are furnished than are absolutely necessary. It is preferable to send few of sufficient strength than numerous weak escorts. Individual officers' carts, with stores, &c., are not always to be immediately furnished with escorts, but must wait, if necessary, until it is convenient to send one. Officers commanding posts are held responsible that their men are not overworked in this respect, and they must comply with demands for escorts according to their discretion and judgment. It is at the same time to be borne in mind that emergencies may occur which require immediate attention, and in such cases the men may have to undergo hard work. When arrangements are made for escorts to meet half-way between two posts, particular attention must be paid to carrying them out punctually: all instances of failure are to be reported to the Brigade-Major for the Brigadier-General's information.

THE coming Brigadiers of the British service, from what we learn, will not be strangers in this country; though, perhaps, some surprise may be felt at their comparatively junior positions in the ever-increasing list of Colonels, as well as at the fact that one of them has never held the command of a regiment or battalion. Colonel Galbraith, who served in the 85th Regiment for twenty-seven years, is, it is understood, to obtain the first vacancy. He served with his regiment in this country, and on the outbreak of the Afghan war was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, being present in that capacity at Peiwar Kotal and at the occupation of Kabul. He has since held the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General at Dublin. Being a Colonel of 1883, and only fifty years of age next May, his chances of holding the command for the full term of five years are good. His promotion to Major-General can hardly come off during that time; for there are about 140 names above his in the list. The other Brigadier-elect is Colonel Byam, of the old 65th Regiment, the command of which he will give up next February. He has served with his regiment all his time; that is, since January, 1859. He was lucky in promotion; owing to Colonel G. B. Wolseley preferring to keep his Staff appointment to going back to his regiment. Colonel Byam is a C. B. He commanded his corps at El Teb and Tamai, and had previously served in the New Zealand war of 1863-64.

THE CENTRAL INDIA RACE WEEK.

IN days gone by the race meetings held in Mhow were seldom a success. Incompetent honorary secretaries, and a desire on the part of stewards to keep the rich prizes of their meeting for local horses, may have tended a good deal to make this meeting unpopular. Now, however, all this has been changed, and Major Kingscote, as honorary secretary, has made the Central India races into a first class meeting. The race course at Mhow, under the energetic management of Major Kingscote and Mr. Hamilton, of the 7th Dragoons Guards, has been immensely improved and the straight ¾ mile course is not to be matched in India.

Visitors, owners, trainers and jockeys were all made welcome, owners' wishes were consulted in every way by the honorary secretary, and a very pleasant week with really first-class racing was the result. The sporting Raja who races under the name of Mr. Kismet would do well in future to devote some of his spare time in studying the elementary laws of racing, for owing to an error in his nominations, two of his horses were disqualified, and not allowed to start on the first day. The handicapping on the 3rd day was very successful, and large fields turned out for the "Parsee Cup" and "Farewell Handicap," each race furnishing a most exciting finish. Messrs. Miller and Brittain were present on each day, and did a large business; and our old friend John Wheal wielded the starter's flag to every one's satisfaction. H. H. the Maharaja Holkar and several of the other Chiefs of Central India were present, and all appeared thoroughly to enjoy the racing. There is no reason why the Central India race meeting, liberally patronized as it is by the Chiefs of Central India, should not take its place among the first-class meetings of India, and now that it has been taken in hand by that most popular and energetic of honorary secretaries, Major Kingscote, we fully expect that the next Central India race meeting will quite equal those of Lucknow and Hyderabad. H. H. the Maharaja Holkar has generously offered to build a new stand on the Mhow race-course, the construction of which is to be put in hand at once.

FIRST DAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—"The Residency Cup"—Value Rs. 500. Presented by Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I. For all Maiden C. B. Ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 10st. 7lbs. Weight for inches. ½ mile.

Mr Cook's ch c b m Eva, 10st 2lbs, Capt McDougall	1
Mr Barnett's g cb g Acolyte, 9st 3lbs, Native	2
Mr Norman's ch cb p Alonzo, 10st 2lbs, Vinall	3
Mr Nicholson's g c b p Truant, 10st 2lbs, Mr Watson	0

A good race to the distance, when Eva came to the front and won easily by a length. Time—57 seconds.

SECOND RACE.—"The Dhar Purse"—Value Rs. 500. Presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar, K.C.S.I. A Steeplechase for all Arabs and C. Bs. Arabs 11st. 7lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. C. B. Galloways allowed 14lbs. (not accumulative). About 2 miles.

Mr Norman's g a h Hurricane, 10st 4lbs, Limb	1
Mr Hamilton's br c b m Aylmah, 11st 4lbs, Capt. MacDougall	2
Mr Connal's g a g Unique, 11st, Mr Fullam	3
Mr Fortnom's b a g Go-Bang, 10st 1lb, Capt Hotham	0

All fenced well for the first ½ miles, when Go-Bang fell, and Aylmah falling over him allowed Hurricane to go on with a long lead; the two former were quickly remounted and sent in pursuit, but could never get within hail of Hurricane again, who won by a distance.

THIRD RACE.—"The Holkar Plate"—Value Rs.1,000. Presented by H. H. the Maharaja Shivajee Rao Holkar. For all Maiden Arabs and C. Bs. W. A. C. raised 7lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. R. C. and a distance.

Mr F's b a h Guiding Star, 9st 3lbs, Mr Barnett	1
Mr Hunjeet's ch a h Conqueror, 9st 10lbs, Vinall	2
Mr Dietz's b a h Eastern Emperor, 9st 5lbs, J Kendall	3
Major Neill's b a h Benzani, 9st 2lbs, Mr Watson	0
Mr Boudier's ch a g Rob Roy, 8st 13lbs, Limb	0

A very easy win for Guiding Star, who was never really asked to gallop.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Lilliputs."—Value Rs. 200. For all Maiden Ponies, 13 hands and under. 13 hands to carry 10st. 7lbs. C. Bs. allowed 7lbs. Weight for inches. ½ mile.

Mr Kismet's g a p Feramorz, 10st 5lbs, Taylor	1
Mr Norman's ch a p Energy, 10st 1lb, Vinall	2
Mr Sampson's b cb p Mozair, 9st 7lbs, Native	3
Mr G Jamsetjee's g cb m Nellie, 9st 7lbs, J Kendall	0

Feramoz and Energy raced to the distance, where the latter was beaten, Feramorz coming away and wining in a canter. Time—58 seconds.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Jaora Stakes"—Value Rs. 300. Presented by H. H. the Nawab of Jaora, with Rs. 100 added from the Fund. For all horses. W. A. C. raised 21lbs. 1 mile.

Major Neill's br w g Gold Lines, 11st, Mr Watson	1
Mr Cotgrave's b w g Skylark, 9st 8lbs, Limb	2
Mr Kendall's b w g Stung, 8st 13lbs, Mr Johnson	3
Mr Runjeet's b w m Cassiopia, 9st 11lbs, Vinall	0

Gold Lines, taking the lead from the start, was never headed, and won easily. Time—1 min. 56 secs.

SECOND DAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—"The Mhow Derby."—Value Rs. 400. For all Maiden Ponies, 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 10st. 7lbs. C. B.s allowed 7lbs. Weight for inches 5 Furlongs.

Major Beaver's b a p Kildare (late Regis), 10st 10lbs, Brewty	1
Mr Sedley's g a p Velvet, 11st 7lbs, Capt MacDougall	2
Mr Norman's, b a p. Nowshera, 10st 5lbs, Vinall	3
Mr O'Hanlon's g a p Diamond, 10st, J Kenny	0
Mr F Johnson's c a g Goldfish, 9st. 13lbs. Owner	0
Mr Kismet's g a p Feramoz, 9st 13lbs, Taylor	0

Despatched to a good start. All ran together to the distance, when Kildare and Velvet came to the front, the former winning after a good race by half a length. Nowshera close up. Time—1 min. 12 secs.

SECOND RACE.—"The Rutlam Purse"—Value Rs. 200. Presented by H. H. the Raja of Rutlam, with Rs. 100 added from the Fund. A Steeplechase for all Ponies, 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 11st 7lbs. C. Bs. allowed 14lbs. About 1½ miles.

Mr Connal's g a g Unique, 11st, Mr Fullam	1
Mr Kendall's g a p Young Gazelle, 11st 4lbs, Capt MacDougall	2
Mr Amarnath's b a p Rob Roy, 10st 11lbs Couchman	3
Major Neill's c c b m Evening Star, 10st 7lbs, Mr Watson	0

Young Gazelle went to the front at once on the fall of the flag, and was leading by a long way at the late fence, when he fell, allowing Unique to pass him and win very easily.

THIRD RACE.—"The Sindhia Plate."—Value Rs. 1,000. Presented by H. H. the Maharaja Madho Maharaj Sindhia. For all Arabs and C. Bs. W. A. C. raised 7lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. 1¼ Miles.

Mr F's b a h Guiding Star, 9st 11lbs, Mr Barnett	1
Mr Runjeet's c a h Conqueror, 9st 10lbs, Vinall	2
Mr Ditmas' b a h Dragoon, 10st 7lbs, Mr Johnson	3
Mr Kismet's g a h Kushdil, 10st 10lbs, Taylor	0
Capt Palmer's b a h The Prince, 9st 12lbs, Capt MacDougall	0
Capt Hogg's b a h Pilot, 9st 11lbs, Kendall	0
Major Neill's b a h Benzani, 8st 11lbs, Mr Watson	0

On the fall of the flag Conqueror at once went to the front, and soon held a long lead of the rest of the field. From the half mile post, however, Guiding Star began to make up his ground, and getting level with Conqueror at the stand had the best of him at the finish, and beat him pretty easily by half a length, the rest of the field tailing off.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Dewas Stakes."—Value Rs. 300. Presented by the Raja of Dewas (J. B.), with Rs. 300 added from the Fund. For all Ponies, 13-2 and under. C. B.s. 13-3 to carry 10st. 7lbs. Weight for inches. ¾ mile.

Major Beaver's b a p Kildare, 10st 3lbs, Brewty	1
Mr Sedley's g a p Velvet, 11st 7lbs, Capt MacDougall	2
Mr Kendall's b c b m Nina, 9st 8lbs, Bedasi	3
Nadir Khan's c a p Firefly, 11st 7lbs, Capt Hotham	0
Mr Hamilton's br c b m Aylmah, 11st 4lbs	0
Mr Norman's b a p Nowshera, 10st 9lbs, Vinall	0
Mr F Johnson's c a g Goldfish, 9st 8lbs, Owner	0
Mr Kismet's c c b m Beauty (late Lurline), 9st 3lbs Taylor	0

Quickly despatched to a good start all ran pretty level to the distance, where Kildare, Velvet, and Nina came to the front, and after a close finish came in in the order named.

FIFTH RACE—"Polo Scurry"—Value Rs. 200—For all *bona-fide* Ponies. Certificates from Secretaries of Polo Clubs, stating that the Pony has been regularly played for three months before the race, to accompany entry. G. R. Catch weights over 11st 7lbs. ½ Mile heats without dismounting.

Mr Connal's g a g Unique, Mr Dennis	1
Mr Barnett's g c b p Acolyte, Owner	2
Mr Brook's g c b p Fusilier, Capt MacDougall	3
Mr Cooper's g a p Ballaraat, Mr Johnson	0
Mr Cooper's dun c b p Cold Cream, Mr Danby	0
Mr Follett's b a p Arabi, Mr Fulham	0

The first heat was won easily by Acolyte, the second by Unique. The third heat with 10 to 1 freely offered on Acolyte was won in a canter by the despised Unique.

THIRD DAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE—Pony Handicap.—Valued Rs. 300. Forced for all Winners. For Ponies 13-2 C. Bs. 15-3.

Major Beaver's b a p Kildare (late Regis), 10st 10lbs, Brewty	1
Mr Hamilton's br c b m Aylmah 10st 1lb, Vinall	2
Mr Kendall's g a p Young Gazelle 8st 7lbs, Blackburn	3
Nadir Khan's c a p Firefly, 9st 13lbs, Mr Johnson	0
Mr Amarnath's b a p Rob Roy 8st 7lbs, Bedasi	0

A good race to the distance, when Kildare came away and won easily. Time—1 min. 57 seconds.

SECOND RACE,—Arab and C.B. Handicap—Value Rs. 300. Forced for Winners. For all Arabs and C. Bs. 1 mile.

Mr Ditmas' b a h Dragoon, 9st 7lbs, Mr Johnson	1
Mr Runjeet's c a h Conqueror, 9st 3lbs, Vinall	2
Mr Kismet's g a h Kushdil, 9st 12lbs, Taylor	3

Kushdil took the lead on the fall of the flag, but was soon passed by Dragoon and Conqueror. Opposite the stand the latter was beaten and Dragoon won very easily. Time—1 min. 54 secs.

THIRD RACE—All Horse Handicap.—Value Rs. 250. For all Horses. R.C. and a distance.

Mr Cotgrave's b w g Skylark, 8st 7lbs, Vinall	1
Major Neill's br w g Gold Lines, 11st, Capt Hotham	2
Mr Kendall's c w g Stung, 6st 7lbs, Bedasi	3

Skylark went to the front at once, was never headed, and won in a canter by many lengths.

FOURTH RACE—"The Parsee Cup."—Value Rs. 500. Distance ½ mile.

Mr Sedley's g a p Velvet, 10st 10lbs, Capt MacDougall	1
Major Beaver's b a p Kildare (late Regis), 10st 5lbs, Brewty	2
Mr Kendall's b c b m Nina, 9st 9lbs, Mr Watson	3
Nadir Khan's c a p Firefly, 9st 11lbs, Blackburn	0
Mr F Johnson's c a g Goldfish, 9st 5lbs, Owner	0
Mr Norman's b a p Nowshera, 9st 2lbs, Vinall	0
Mr Geldard's g a p Soheil, 8st 12lbs, Bedasi	0

A great race to the distance, where Velvet, Kildare, and Nina came to the front, Velvet just getting home in front of Kildare by a head. Time—55 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Farewell Handicap"—Value Rs. 500. Distance ¾ mile.

Mr F's b a h Guiding Star, 10st 4lbs, Mr Barnett	
Capt Palmer's b a h The Prince, 9st 2lbs, Vinall	2
Mr Ditmas' b a h Dragoon, 9st 2lbs, Mr Johnson	3
Mr Cook's c a h Royal Chief, 9st 5lbs, Brewty	0
Mr Kismet's g a h Best Boat, 9st 5lbs, Taylor	0
Mr Dietz's b a h Eastern Emperor, 8st 10lbs, Bedasi	0
Mr Kismet's b a g Ma Boushell, 8st 5lbs, Native	0
Mr Norman's g a h Hurricane, 8st, Limb	0
Mr Fortnom's c a h Lollypop, 8st, Tessa	0

All ran together for the first half mile, when Guiding Star, Dragoon and The Prince came away from their field, the former winning after a close finish by a neck, Dragoon a good third. Time—1 min. 22½ seconds.

BENGAL.

AN ELOPEMENT FROM CALCUTTA.—At the Calcutta Police Court a gentleman applied for warrants against his daughter, aged 17, and a young Austrian, for the theft of jewellery, valued at Rs. 250. The complainant found the Austrian penniless, and gave him a home. His daughter fell in love with him, and they both clandestinely left by the Howrah train on Saturday night, taking with them jewellery from the complainant's box. They were arrested in Jubbulpore, and a process was necessary from this Court to bring them down. The Magistrate said that he could not see his way to granting a process against the young man. It might be that the jewellery was taken by the daughter only, and complainant could have a process, against her. Complainant said he would take a warrant against his daughter, but afterwards obtained a warrant against the young Austrian for the theft of a suit of warm clothes. His Worship said that in losing the protection of the Austrian, complainant's daughter might be left wholly unprotected in Jubbulpore, whereupon the complainant said that he would defray her expenses and bring her down to Calcutta.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, Captain C. R. Edwards, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock last night with the Overland mails of the 26th November. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr C Bernard
Mr W J Cooper
Mr H H Gahan
Rev Mr and Mrs Cane and infant
Rev and Miss Beatty
Rev F Macaulis
Rev and Mrs Sinclair
Miss Henderson
Miss Thompson
Col C F James
Mrs Stuart and Daughters
Mr W D Sheppard
Col Grant
Mrs Gauntlett
Sister Sophia and 4 Sisters
Miss Calthwaite
Mr E Maloney
Mr and Mrs J Williams
Miss Loune
Mr Priestley
Mr J Cooper
Mr and Mrs Spence, child and infant
Mr Buchanan
Mr Boggo
Mr and Mrs Lee and infant
Mr Campbell
Mrs Briggs
Mrs Clements

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Governor of Portuguese India
Lady and Miss Costa
Mr and Mrs Reiss

FROM MALTA.—Dr Pinto

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs Hewitt
Mr M P Rodconachie
Col Waterhouse
Mr and Mrs Kirkham and infant
Mr and Mrs Miller
Mr and Mrs Jackson, 2 children and infant
Messrs Thayer and Green
Mr W H Lyall
Mr Schrew

FROM BRINDISI.

Col M Bowie
Mr C N Robinson
Mr J H Macdonald
Mr W Porteus
Mr M C Gibb
Mr W G Newton
Mr H F Darrah
Major and Mrs E Brind.
Mr and Mrs H Porter
Miss Ross
Mr H Berners
Mr Sealey
Mr and Mrs Cargill
Mr Scobie
Mr Russell
Mr and Mrs Woodraffe
Mr E Brooke
Mr and Mrs Hirst
Dr and Mrs Mullins

FROM SUEZ.

Mr J H Reid
Mr C H Grasty
Mr Kyrazi

FROM PORT SAID—Mr Simonet

FROM ADEN—Dep Surg-Gen Bruce

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 20TH TO 26TH DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen came up to London on Friday last, and paid a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, afterwards returning to Windsor.

The Princess Henry of Battenberg was on Tuesday safely delivered of a son at Windsor Castle. The Princess and the infant are progressing favourably.

The Prince and Princess Komatsu, of Japan, visited the Queen at Windsor on Monday.

Princess Christian on Monday opened the new building for the Young Women's Christian Association, at 316, Regent-street.

The dignity of Privy Councillor is to be conferred on Sir James Bacon, ex-Vice Chancellor, and on Sir G. Bowen.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday last, at which all the Ministers were present, including Mr. A. Balfour, Secretary for Scotland. Another Council was held on Monday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Secretary for Scotland, was elected yesterday as Lord Rector of St. Andrews University, by a majority of 20 votes over Sir J. Lubbock, M.P.

It is announced that Sir R. Hamilton will retire from the office of Under-Secretary for Ireland, and will be appointed Governor of Tasmania, in succession to Sir G. Strachan

Sir H. D. Wolff arrived in London on Monday evening, and has since had prolonged interviews with Lord Iddesleigh and Lord Salisbury.

The Russian Ambassador had an interview with Lord Salisbury on Wednesday. M. de Staal is expected to leave London immediately.

The Admirality has informed the Town Clerk of Lowest of that, if the depredations of foreign fishermen continue, they will provide additional cruisers, and also communicate with foreign Governments for the adoption of joint measures to prevent such acts in future.

The demonstration organised by the Social Democratic Federation to demand State aid for the unemployed was held on Sunday in Trafalgar-square. The attendance was very large, but the processions from various branches of the Federation were comparatively thin in numbers. Some violent speeches were made, and resolutions calling on the Government to provide work, and repudiating the trades representatives who lately visited Sandringham, were passed. A deputation conveyed the resolutions to Lord Salisbury's residence, but he, being at Hatfield, could not receive them. The proceedings passed off without disturbance.

The deaths are announced of Sir John Humprey, senior coroner for Middlesex, aged 73, and of Major-General Sir F. Festing, aged 53.

The negotiations between the Post Office and the Cunard and White Star lines for the conveyance of mails to the United States have not resulted in an agreement, but temporary arrangements have been made with the Inman and Guion lines, and the Thursdays' mails are to be conveyed from Southampton by the North German Lloyd's steamers.

An action for libel brought by Mr. Adams again Lord Coleridge, his father-in-law, and Mr. B. Coleridge, after occupying eight days before M. Justice Denman and a jury, ended yesterday in a verdict for the defendants.

G. B. Drew, late a member of a firm of solicitors at Bermondsey, who was arrested in Australia, was convicted yesterday at the Central Criminal Court of misappropriating large sums of money belonging to clients, and sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.

Heavy fogs have prevailed during the last three days in and near London. Several persons have been run over and killed by passing trains on railways.

Mr. H. M. Stanley has offered to conduct a nonmilitary expedition from Zanzibar to Uganda with a view to obtain the aid of the King for the relief of Emin Bey.

The anti-tithe agitation is spreading in Wales, and with it is combined an almost general movement for Church disestablishment.

A fire broke out on Friday morning last at Hampton Court Place in the apartments temporarily occupied by Lord A Compton, and upwards of 20 rooms were burnt out before the fire could be extinguished.

A Land League demostration was held on Sunday at Murroe, Limerick, at which Mr Dillon, M.P., and other members of the Irish party urged Lord Cloncurry's tenants to refuse payment of any rent unless those evicted for non-payment were restored to their holdings.

A meeting was held at Keadew, Roscommon, on Manday, at which Mr. O'Brien, Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., and others advised the tenants on all estates to withold all rents until their ligitimate demands were granted, but to pay the amounts they were prepared to offer into a common fund for mutual protection

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League, held in Dublin on Tuesday, receipts amonting to £336 were announced, and it was reported that £147 had been granted to evicted tenants. Mr. Dillon, M.P., who presided, denied some statements in a letter of the O'Conor Don, and accused that gentleman of oppressing his tenants.

A party of moonlighters were surprised by the police on Tuesday night at Castle island, Kerry, and five men, armed and disguised, were captured.

OBITUARY.—C. G. Mansal, Esqr., late Ben, C.S.; Col. J. H. Campbell, Ben. (Art.) Ret.; Major-General Sir F. W. Festing, K.C.M.G.; Lord Churchill; Sir John Humphreys; Lieut.-Col. G. Bridge; Major W. Forthergill; Capt. T. Y. Whittingdale; Capt. the Hon. E. Vesey; the Hon. H. C. P. Hastings; Mr. P. P. Alexander, M. A.; Mr. Bramley Moore; the Countess of Orford; the Countess of Hardwicke; Lady Estcourt; Lady Poole.

General Kaulbars left Sofia on Sunday, but there was no demonstration of feeling of any kind by those present on the occasion. According to the semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, the care of Russian subjects in Bulgaria has been entrusted to Germany, and of those in Eastern Bulgaria to France.

The Czar's act in conferring a decoration on the cavass of the Consulate at Sofia who was arrested for drunkenness and disorder, has caused great surprise.

General Kaulbars has arrived at Constantinople, with the purpose, it is believed, of impressing on the Porte the expediency of taking action in respect of Eastern Roumelia and of announcing the intention to propose the Prince of Mingrelia as the future ruler of Bulgaria.

The French Chamber is discussing the Estimates. A proposition by a Bonapartist to reduce the Civil List of the President of the Republic was unanimously rejected by the Republican party, as was also a proposal to reduce the allowances to Senators and Deputies. On Wednesday the Government was defeated on two minor points, but was supported by a large majority upon a more important vote.

Mr. Dunn, acting on behalf of the Chinese Government has returned to Paris from Rome. The French Government has withdrawn its objection to the removal of the Cathedral at Pekin from the Palace grounds to another site.

A convention has been signed for the establishment of telephonic communication between Paris and Brussels.

It is believed at Berlin that the Government contemplates a considerable addition to the peace establishment of the army by adding two Army Corps to the force.

Telegrams from Burma report several further encounters with dacoit bands with the result of dispersing them. A Kachyen band, however, broke at night into the cantonments at Bhamo, killing several soldiers and setting fire to the barracks.

Intelligence has been received from Aden that the island of Socotra has been declared annexed to the British Empire.

According to merchants' reports from Lahore the Ghilzai rising against the Ameer of Afghanistan is far from being quelled. It is stated that the cause of the revolt is a fanatical hatred of the British alliance. From Cabul it is reported that the rebellion is being gradually suppressed.

Cholera has broken out in the Argentine Republic, and fatal cases have occurred at Buenos Ayres and in other towns.

The discussion of the disputed points concerning the Afghan frontier will not, it is expected, be entered upon in the present state of the relations between Russia and Great Britain.

A change of Ministry has occurred in the Cape Colony, Mr. Upington having resigned. A new Ministry has been formed by Sir J. Gordon Sprigg.

Mr. C. F. Adams, formerly United States Minister in London, died on Sunday.

A NIGHTMARE OF NAMES.

It was a wearied journalist who sought his little bed,
With twenty Burma telegrams all waiting to be read.
Then the Nightmare and her nine-fold rose up his dreams to haunt,
And from those Burma telegrams they wove this dismal chaunt:—
"Bethink thee, man of ink and shears," so howled the fiendish crew,
"That each dacoit has one long name, and every hamlet two.
"Moreover, all our outposts bear peculiar names and strange:
"There are one hundred outposts and, once every month, they change.
"If Poungdoungzoon and Pyalhatzee to-day contain the foe,
"Be sure they pass to-morrow to Gwebin or Shway-my-o.
"But Baung-maung-hman remember, is a trusted Thoogye Woon,
"The deadly foe of Maung-dhang-hlat, Myoke of Maung-kze-hloon.
"Poungthung and Waustung-chung are not at present overthrown.
"For they are near the Poon beyond the Hlinedathalone:
"While Naunay-kone in Ningyan is near Mecakaushay,
"But Shway-zet-dau is on the Ma, and quite the other way.
"Here are some simple titles which t'were best to get in writing,
"In view of further telegrams detailing further fighting:—
"Male, Myola, Toungbyoung, Talakso, Yebouk, Myo,
"Nattik, Hpan-loot-kin, Madeah, Padeng, Narogan, Mo.
"Pakhan, Somaitkyon, Banze, Mine-tseil, Mine-the-Kulay,
"Mantsankin, Toungbain, Bompan, Aeng, Naung, Banza, Kan-sau-mya.
"Ktcepauts, Salung, Enlay, Yindan, Nwa-Koo, Mahangyee-kin,
"Kek-kai, Nat-lone, Salay, Toung-lone, Yihon, and lastly Tsin."
It was a wearied journalist—he left his little bed,
And faced the Burma telegrams, all waiting to be read;
But ere he took his map-book up, he prayed a little prayer:—
"Oh stop them fighting Lord knows who, in jungles Dence knows where!"—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ENCUMBERED ESTATES IN SIND.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson C.S., Acting Commissioner in Sind, in submitting to the Governor in Council the Annual Reports received from the Managers of Incumbered Estates in (1) Sind, in (2) the Thar and Parkar District, and in (3) the Upper Sind Frontier District for the year 1885-86, says:—

"In last year's report it was mentioned that the number of estates left under management had been so reduced that Mr. Hart-Davies had resigned the appointment of Manager, as a less expensive system of management was essential. During that year thirteen estates had been transferred to the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, fifty-three estates had been restored to their owners free of debt, and the attempt to liquidate ten had been found useless, so that, on 31st July, 1885, only 194 remained in charge of the Manager. In September, 1885, Mr. Jenkins was appointed to succeed Mr. Hart-Davies as Manager on a reduced salary, and the post of Assistant Manager for the Shikarpur District was abolished. Mr. Jenkins has worked well, and during his management 47 estates were cleared of debt and restored to their owners, while the attempt to liquidate 4 was given up. The one application for the benefit of the Act shown in last year's report as undisposed of was rejected. Thus, 143 estates remained under management at the end of the year under report. As a rule, the harvests in Sind were good during the year. I need scarcely say that this is a matter of much importance, as greatly affecting the income available for paying off Government loans and other debts.

"No reports have been made as to 36 out of the 194 estates remaining under management at the beginning of the year. As to 21 of these estates, liquidation schemes have since then been proposed and sanctioned, and 4 were found to be so heavily involved that the attempt to liquidate them had to be given up under Section 19 of the Act. Other four estates have been reported on, though the schemes had not been sanctioned at the end of the year. I regret to say that it is doubtful whether any satisfactory means of liquidating some of the remaining 7 can be recommended, but the Manager says he is unwilling to give them up without further attempts to clear them.

"As the number of estates placed under management is being greatly reduced, it is probable that the appointment of a separate Manager will soon become unnecessary and that the Collector of each District will be nominated Managers under the Act for the estates in their Districts. With a view to this, the Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind, was directed to keep separate accounts for each District, so that, in the case of a transfer of management, no difficulty may arise, and the accounts may be made over without trouble.

"Mr. H. E. Watson was, during the first nine months of the year under report, Manager of the Incumbered Estates in the Thar and Parkar District, and on his proceeding on leave, Dr. J. Pollen was appointed as Acting Manager.

"There were six estates under management at the close of the last year, and liquidation schemes for all of these had already been sanctioned. During the year one estate was cleared of its debt and restored to its owner, leaving 5 still under management.

"As already stated, 13 estates were placed under the management of Mr. Giles, the Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Sind Frontier District. For 2 estates liquidation schemes had been sanctioned in the previous years, and it is satisfactory to find that liquidation schemes for 10 estates were submitted, of which 9 were sanctioned during the year. I may mention that the scheme for the 10th estate has since then been sanctioned, and the Manager promises a scheme for the remaining estate at an early date.

"Of the 13 estates 4 have been cleared of debt, and restored to their owners, while a fifth was to be restored immediately after the close of the year. Most of the remaining estates have been leased on terms which provide for payment of all sums due, so that, on the expiry of the leases, they will be free and given back to the owners. No loans were taken up from Government for liquidating these estates. The sums due are all to private creditors and to Government for arrears of assessment.

"The cost of management in this District (8 per cent.) seems unduly high, but some lands were left uncultivated, which adds considerably to the percentage for the whole. The cost of management in Thar and Parkar was very small, and credit is due to the Deputy Commissioners for the satisfactory management of the estates entrusted to them."

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

Personation at an Examination:—Babu Lal Tiwari' whose case we mentioned in our issue of Saturday last, has escaped the imprisonment to which he was sentenced. It will be remembered that he was personated at the Middle Class Examination, held at Cawnpore, by a lad who succeeded in passing, and the Babu thereby became qualified for a Naib Tahsildarship. The fraud was, however, brought to light, and the Joint-Magistrate of Farukhabad sentenced Babu Lal to eighteen months' imprisonment. The judgment was appealed against in the Court of the Sessions Judge of Futehpore, and was quashed on Mr. Colvin showing that the accused had not applied for a certificate, and that the fraudulent act had not therefore been completed.—*Railway Service Gazette.*

MRS. BEECHER'S GOOD-BYE TO ENGLAND.

And now we bid farewell to dear old England, to bonnie Scotland, that we have loved from our earliest childhood, to rugged, quaint, delightful, homelike Wales, to their rich, green fields, their steep, rocky mountain sides, with "sunny glades and gentle slopes between," and the generous, hospitable people whose memory will now be doubly dear to us. We gladly turn our faces homeward, but the gladness is tempered with a little more heartache than is comfortable at leaving so much that is dear and most lovable. We are indebted to this charming country and the dear friends, we have found here, for four months of great pleasure and happiness, and in saying farewell we leave sincere and loyal love behind, and from our heart we pray, "God bless our mother country"—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

ARMY PANICS.

"One who has been in them" writes as follows of "Army Panics" in *Chamber' Journal*:—"Few men have gone through a campaign of any duration without having experienced some one or more of those strange incidents of warfare which are known under the name of Panics. Those who have been in them know but too well their peculiarity—how a sudden access of fear seizing upon a body of troops, and communicating itself from man to man with a rapidity that can only be compared to a conflagration in a city built of wood, spreads so quickly that it is impossible to detect its cause, the and coolest observer cannot tell whence the contagion had its origin. Amongst raw levies or young and inexperienced soldiery, such panics are naturally more frequent than amongst tried troops; but history tells us that even the oldest veterans are not proof against their attack. Napier, in his 'Peninsular War,' devotes but some eight or nine lines to an account of the most remarkable recorded incidents of this nature, in which Robert Crauford's celebrated Light Division—consisting of those three distinguished regiments, the 43rd, the 52nd, and the 95th—were siezed and put to flight by an attack of fear so sudden and causeless that the historian makes no attempt whatever to ascribe a reason for it. 'The Light Division,' he writes, 'encamped in a pine-wood, where happened one of those extraordinary panics attributed in ancient times to the influence of a god. No enemy was near, no alarm given, when suddenly the troops, as if seized with a frenzy, started from sleep and disappeared in every direction; nor was there any possibility of allaying the strange terror, until some persons called out that that enemy's cavalry were amongst them, when the soldiers mechanically ran together, and the illusion was dissipated.' It seems odd that so diffuse a writer should have seen fit a say so little of so extraordinary an occurrence, more especially when we remember that this same Light Division was the flower of the British army in the Peninsula, and that he writes of it not many pages before as 'composed of three regiments singularly fitted for difficult service. Long and carefully disciplined by Sir John Moore, they came to the field with such a knowledge of arms, that six years of warfare could not detect a flaw in their system, nor were they ever overmatched in courage and skill.'

"The public has been made acquainted with a goodly number of panics during the last few years, the military annals of which have been so replete with the warlike operations of the British arms. Many of us have thrown up our hands and sighed over the decadence of the pristine virtue of our soldiers, or prophesied darkly the downfall of the whole British race. The reason why the world nowadays is more familiar with many of the shortcomings and failings of our troops is not very difficult to find. As, before Agamemon, lived many brave men whose virtues have not been handed down, so too, perhaps, many little indiscretions on the part of the soldiers of Marlborough and Wellington have passed into oblivion through want of a 'special war correspondent.' In spite of press censorship on the part of military officers, sooner or later these lynxeyed gentlemen, being in the midst of the fighting-men, have seen and recorded in the columns of the daily press very many incidents, the seriousness of which has not been lessened in the telling. Amongst soldiers themselves, a natural pride would make them reticent in such matters; and *l'esprit de corps* has probably caused more than we know of to be buried in the bosoms of the members of some particular corps.

"This reminds us of an unrecorded case of 'panic' pure and simple, which was communicated to us, years after its occurrence, by an officer in the regiment concerned. When he spoke of it, he did so with the air of a man fearful of breaking a sacred trust, which even then he seemed to feel hardly justified in betraying, though the regiment had changed its title, and scarcely one of the members in it at the time still remained. Suffice it to say that the regiment was a distinguished infantry one, compsed almost entirely of veterans, who had added lustre to their former glories by the courage and bravery with which they had behaved throughout the trying times of the Indian Mutiny. It was shortly after this terrible outbreak had been quelled that the regiment in question was marching from the scene of some of the bloodiest outrages to a new station in a comparatively undisturbed portion of India. Then, as now, marches in that country were usually carried out at night, the sun in the hot season rendering exposure to its influence more or less unsafe to Europeans. They had almost reached the spot where they were to halt for the night—which, by-the-bye, was an exceptionally dark one—in fact, the advance party had already arrived, when suddenly some sort of commotion and press of men from the rear was noticed by the officers. Before they could divine the cause the confusion increased, and the regiment, without paying any heed to the commands of the officers, broke its ranks, and fled precipitately into the jungle on either side of the road. As usual, the officers, and even the senior non-commissioned officers, had not shared the general terror, and some few of the privates had at first called upon their comrades to remain steady—but all to no avail. They were regularly broken, and scarcely a man remained. Very soon an explanation was forthcoming. A number of loose horses came galloping down the road. It was the noise of their hoofs over the hard ground, breaking the stillness of the Indian night, that had mysteriously magnified itself into a vague but all-mastering terror. How complete the panic was may be imagined from the fact that many of the men had fled so far into the jungle that they did not return till the following morning. Every inquiry was made by the Colonel into the case: but no one was ever made responsible as the originator and the regiment mutually agreed to keep the whole affair a profound secret. So well did they do so, that it never leaked out till years afterwards, when time had blunted the sting of publicity.

"In South Africa the disaster of Isandlhwana gave the soldiers' nerves a severe shaking, and it often happened that false alarms at night led to the rousing of whole camps, and sometimes even to a reckless discharge of firearms. In some cases friendly natives or even comrades, were taken by the excited imagination of a sentry for enemies; in others, unoffending cattle, even a bush or a shrub, became the innocent cause of a fusilade sufficient to have dealt widespread destruction to a host of Zulus.

"An odd incident, illustrative of the slightness of the cause—or even, perhaps, of the absence of any cause at all—that gives rise to a panic, occurred on the night of Tel-el-Kebir, amidst a small corner of the force that was bivouacking on the battle-field. The narrator had crawled into a marquee in which, with other commissariat stores, were the rum casks from which the troops had received their liquor ration after the fatigues and excitement of the day's fight and previous night-march. Besides one or two commissariat issuers in charge of the stores, several 'odds and ends' of other corps had found their way into the marquee, preferring to rest under its shelter amidst the casks and biscuit-boxes, than under the open sky with the sand for a bed. Suddenly, in the middle of the night when all were sleeping, a noise and commotion began in the bivouac outside. Before the inhabitants of the tent were sufficiently awake to understand its cause, the curtains were thurst aside by a red-coated soldier, who shouted to us to get up: 'The Arabs are in the camp—they are upon us!' Then he disappeared as rapidly as he had come. Everyone sprang to his arms, probably experienced that especially uncomfortable sensation that is caused by a vague feeling of an unseen though imminent danger against which one is ignorant how to guard. Outside, everyone around was aroused and up, eagerly striving to discover from what quarter attack was to be expected. Nothing, however, more unpleasant occurred than the advent of a staff-officer asking the cause of the confusion. Probably the truth never did reach head-quarters. Afterwards, however, a report gained ground—no other or better reason was ever forthcoming—that the alarm arose from the screams of a sleeping soldier, who, overwrought perhaps by the horrors of the day, had been fighting his battel over again in his dreams!

"It is perhaps as well that all cases of panic should be brought forward and investigated. Hushing them up may be satisfactory to those who feel that the credit and reputation of their particular regiment or corps are at stake; but, like all undeclared and secret evils, they are best dealt with by being dragged to light. How else can the soldier learn their absurdity—how else learn to recognise them and reason on the moment whether he be in the presence of a causeless panic or a real danger? One lesson certainly the few lines of Napier, quoted above, teach us. The cry of some one that the enemy's cavalry were amongst them caused the Light Division to rally—it was the dissipation of a vague terror by the substitution for it of a substantial danger. Enough has been said to show that panics will occur. It is easy to see how fatal may be their results, and how detrimental they are to the *morale* of an army. A recognition of this fact must convince us of the necessity that exists for neglecting no step that may tend to minimise their occurrence, or, if they must occur, to most efficaciously and speedily counteract their effects. Long since, sailors learnt by experience that real or imagined outbreaks of fire on shipboard were too apt to cause panic and confusion, and thereby increase tenfold the horror of the situation. To provide against this, the fire-alarm is frequently sounded with with a view to accustoming the crew to take up rapidly their allotted posts, when fire actually does occur, the calmness and despatch bred of familiarity. This system of accustoming men to sudden alarms of attack was practised with success in the Marine Camp round Suakim, and they probably owed the idea in some measure to their naval training. At any rate, their camp was particularly free from needless nightalarm, and their sentries earned the somewhat rare distinction of never having been forced throughout the whole campaign.

HIGH COURT.—December, 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

For Consent Decree.

446-85—Mirza H. K.—Mirza Hoosein Khan vs. Meer Syed Allum Khan Bahadoor Nawab of Begla—Ardesir, H. and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

513-85—Hore, C. and B.—Bai Mancooverbai vs. Bai Chatoorbai and others.—Little, S. F. and N.—Part heard.

413-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nawab Hamed-ood-Dowlah Syed Mahomed Allykhan and another vs. Khadizabebee and another.—Winter and B.

498-85—J. C. Cama.—Ismalkhan Husseinkhan vs. Abdebhai Kurrimbhai.—P., G. and S., N. and H., Mulji B. B., B. and H., and T, D. and C.

395-85—Payne, G. and S.—R. Brancef vs. Hormusji Nowroji Daver.—Ardesir, H. and D.

284-83—Balk and B.—Motilal Balgowandas vs. Hormusjee Merwanjee Narelwala and others—J. C. Cama.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

100-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Nowroji Jehangir Framji vs. Maneckji Sorabji and another.

274-86—Hore, C. and B.—Chanderbhan Heeralal vs. Manockchund Lallji.

419-86—Macfarlane E. and H.—Narotumdas Itcharam vs. Goswami Shri Girdharilal Tricomji Maharaj—Crawford and B.

441-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Esmalji Ebrahimji vs. Bapuji Framji and others—Pestonji and R.

466-86—Payne G. and S.—Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy Chatoo vs. Kamal Husson.

470-86—Payne G. and S.—Haji Cadurbux Abdoola and another vs. Sooliman Salaoodin and others.

488-86—Craigie L. and O.—C. H. B. Forbes vs. Sulliman Hasaum.

492-86—Tobin and R.—Moolji Hunsraj vs. Vellji Narronji.

Long Causes.

243-86—J. C. Cama—(For pauper.)—Bebibai vs. Hussan bin Vulee Mahomed and others.—In person, and W. and G.

298-86—Hore, C. and B.—Haji Oomer Oosman alias Haji Ebrahim, &c. vs. Haji Allana Vydina alias Haji Ally Abdool Wahad and another.—Payne, G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

For Judgment.

82-85—Ardesir, H. and D.—Ruttonji Muncherji Cola vs. Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday—Crawford and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

50-85—Balkrishna and B.—Damodher Sadashiv and another vs. Muddon Madhowrao and others.—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Part heard.

141-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ludha Soonderjee vs. Goswami Shri Girdharji G. Maharaj.—Hore, C. and B.

30-86—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Dewji Kessowji and another vs. Kanbai and others.—Hore, C. and B.

386-85—Mirza H. K.—Bai Maneckbai vs. Lookmanji Tyabji and others.

317-85—Mirza H. K.—Krishna Ruckmaji vs. Anundrao Narayen and others.

453-85—Tyabjee and D.—Jackeria Ayab vs. Kessowji Jadowji—Little, S. F. and N.

91-84—Balk and B.—Chandbhoy Anundji and others vs. Mariambai and others—Tyabji and D. and In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hart.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

119-86—Ardesir, H. and D.—Chaturbhooj Govurdhun and another vs. Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday and others.—Crawford and B.—Part heard.

459-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ebrahim Haji Mahomed vs. Moolji Hunsraj.—Tobin and R.

222-84—Little, S. F. and N.—Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman vs. Cassam Haji Mitha and others.—Jefferson, B. and D., T. and R., and W. and G.

327-84—Little, S. F. and N.—Jamsedji Burjorji Bahadurji vs. Ardesir Burjorji Bahadurji and another.—Wadia and G.

85-86—Crawford and B.—Sulliman Lukha vs. Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others.—M. and D., J.C.C., P., G. and S., B. and H., B. and K., and Little, S. F. and N.

86-86—Crawford and B.—Sulliman Lukha vs. Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others.—M. and D., J.C. C., P., G. and S., B. and H., B. and K., and L., S. F. and N.

256-85—Payne, G. and S.—Hussonbhoy Visram and others vs. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ld.—Winter and B.

MADRAS.

The Countess of Dufferin.—Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin paid a visit to her Highness the Nawab Khyrun Nissa Begum Sahiba of the Carnatic, at the Umdah Bagh, yesterday, at 5 p.m., Mirza Feroze Hussain Khan Bahadur received her Excellency, and conducted her to the private audience hall of her Highness, and at the close of the interview, her Excellency was presented with otto of roses and laced garlands.

A Dishonest Post Office Official.—Mr. E. B Powell, the Acting Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, appeared before Mr. Justice Kernan and Mr. Justice Parker, on Thursday last, at the Madras High Court, and submitted an appeal against the acquittal of a prisoner named Fukroodin, on charges of criminal breach of trust by a public servant, and theft by a servant. The prisoner was employed as an assistant travelling sorter in the Railway Mail Service, and in that capacity he travelled on the Madras Railway in March last, between Sooramungalum (Salem) and Mettapolliem, with a mail bag that had been given in his charge, containing, amongst other letters, &c., a parcel of jewels that had been insured in the Post Office for Rs. 2,000. Before reaching Mettapolliem, however, it was alleged, he had abstracted from the parcel the greater portion of the jewels, the value of which was set down at Rs. 1,500. The parcel was handed in at the Mettapolliem Post Office intact, and the prisoner obtained a receipt for the same. It was then forwarded to the Coonoor Post Office, and a receipt was granted to the Mettapoliem Post Office for it, though the parcel was found to weigh only 160 tolas instead of 260 tolas. At Coonoor, it was sent to the addressee, who received it and granted the Post Office the usual receipt. The parcel did not appear to have been tampered with in transmission. On opening it, however, the addressee found that the greater portion of the jewels had been abstracted; and on that he immediately made a complaint to the Coonoor Post Office. Enquiries were then set on foot, and on the 12th March last, Mr. Wait, the Superintendent of the R. M. S., on entering a train that had just arrived at Mettapolliem, observed the prisoner in a separate compartment examining something very closely. He went up to him and found the missing jewels in his (prisoner's) possession. The prisoner was immediately arrested, and later on was charged before the Deputy Magistrate at Salem on charges of criminal breach of trust by a public servant, theft by a servant, and dishonestly receiving stolen property. The Magistrate convicted the prisoner of merely receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen, and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 250, in default to suffer four months' further imprisonment. The prisoner was acquitted of the more serious offences of criminal breach of trust by a public servant, and theft by a servant. The prisoner appealed against his conviction by the Magistrate to the District Judge of Salem, but the appeal was dismissed. Mr. Powell now appealed against the acquittal of the prisoner, by the Magistrate, of the more serious offences. Their Lordships convicted the prisoner of criminal breach of trust by a public servant and theft, and enhanced the sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment to one of five years' rigorous imprisonment.

A PRINCE TURNED WAITER.

Another Royal victim of the vicissitudes of fortune is now occupying the gossips of Milan. His story runs thus:—Leon de Lusignano, Prince of Koricosz, descendant of the Kings of Armenia, died in Italy in the year 1876. Up to 1859 he served in the French army, and was wounded at Solferino. Napoleon the Third gave him a pension, which enabled him to live comfortably. The pension was paid regularly for ten yers. At that period he was living with a Milanese beauty, by whom he had several children, whom he legally recognised, but he would never consent to marry the mother. In 1870, his pension being stopped, the Prince sold his house, and ultimately fell into the most abject poverty when he died. Three of his children, a girl and two boys, survived, and were brought up in a public asylum. The daughter became servant to the Bishop of Bergamo, but as she would not abjure her Greek faith, his Eminence dismissed her. The eldest son, who bears the title of his father, married a peasant girl, and is now serving as a waiter in one of the cafés in Milan.

LIFE IN CAMBODIA.

The following extract from a letter from Penompein, the capital of Cambodia, has been communicated to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*:—

In passing from Cochin-China to Cambodia, the difference between the Cambodian and the Annamite type is very striking. The Cambodian is almost the height of Europeans, and is idle and dirty; while the Annamite is small and active. A full-grown Annamite woman is like a French girl of twelve. A book on Cambodia would be very interesting. The banks of the river are covered with luxuriant vegetation. The entire territory and its inhabitants belong absolutely to the King, who lives here, with a second and third King beside him, while a fourth is stationed in the interior. He has 300 wives, chosen from the handsomest women in the whole country. The second King at present is in opposition to King Merodom. All the Cambodians are the King's earmen, or slaves, and pay him rents. Cambodia is far from being pacified just now. Although M. Philippon, in the name of France, threatened Merodom a few months ago with deposition if order were not restored by January, the rebels and pirates continue their operations. There are spies everywere. Almost every Combodian is an enemy of the French, and would be a rebel if he had a gun, or if his interests did not bid him to keep quiet. A French officer's life is not safe. You cannot go four kilometres beyond the town without arms and great precautions. Only a week ago the French military depot, four kilometres away, was surrounded. At present no expedition can be attempted, for it is the rainy season. The whole country is under water.

The country is a very curious one. Elephants are very numerous here, and wander about in freedom through the brushwood, like oxen in the meadows of France. The capital of Cambodia consists of only one street, which is nearly four miles long. In all the town there are not ten houses built of stone or of bricks, and those so built are public buildings. All the officers are lodged together in two *payothes*, which are almost contiguous. A *payothe* is composed of a wooden floor resting in turn on a scaffolding of bamboo. The walls are formed of a trellis of straw or leaves, in the style of the thatch of cottages all over Europe. If you push with your finger a little strongly, it will pass through the wall. The roof is of thatch. The furniture is very primitive. It consists of a bed, formed of a frame in bamboo, on which is placed a mat, and of a table. Half the population of the centres in Cochin-China and in Cambodia consists of Chinese. They are the most active, industrious, and intelligent people I know. All the articles of Chinese manufacture here are to be had at a price ten times less than in Europe. We are anxiously waiting for the end of the rainy season to recommence the use of gunpowder.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

The next Oriental Congress, which was to have been held in 1888 at Stockholm, has been postponed till 1890. A notification to this effect from the King of Sweden has been sent to the committee of the late Congress, in Vienna, by Court Landberg, the Swedish Orientalist and delegate.

The committee of the Vienna Congress is preparing a memorial, which will be signed by Archduke Renier, and will be forwarded to the trustees of the British Meuseum and to the Secretary of State, praying that a Bill may be introduced into Parliament empowering the British Museum to lend out its Oriental manuscripts to foreign *savants* under proper guarantees. A resolution pledging the members of the Oriental Congress to this course was passed at the Congress of Leyden, in 1883, on the motion of Professor D. H. Muller, of Vienna, but it has not yet been acted upon so thoroughly as will be the case now. The British Museum is the only great library in Europe which does not lend out its manuscripts to foreigners.

The University and the Court libraries of Vienna, the Royal and State libraries of Berlin and Munich, those of Copenhagen and Leyden, and the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris are all very liberal in their loans to well-recommended foreigners. In Paris a diplomatic introduction is required; in Munich the library does not lend directly to the foreign borrower, but sends to the library of the capital whence the borrower may have made his application, and leaves all responsibility to that library. In the other libraries the direction is left to the librarian, who generally lends without any formalities beyond ascertaining the *bona fides* and trustworthiness of the applicant. In Vienna, however, there has occasionally been some little excess of formality, so a petition is about to be presented to the Emperor by the University Professors, begging that the privilege of borrowing may be considered as general, and not as depending on the favour of an official.

As regards Oriental manuscripts, it is remarked that the guarantees need not to be so minute as in the case of old European manuscripts, which are often unique copies. According to the learned Professor of Sanskrit, in Vienna, Herr George Buhler, there are very few unique Oriental manuscripts in existence of Sanskrit—perhaps not a dozen.

SIR JAMES PAGET AND FRED ARCHER.

The following story comes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from a correspondent:—

"Archer, having been bitten or otherwise injured by a horse on one occasion, called on Sir James Paget. The eminent surgeon having bound up his wound, Archer requested to know how long it would take to heal. 'Oh', said Sir James, 'I think in three or four weeks you will be all right.'

'But shall I be fit for the Derby?' asked Archer.

'Ye-es,' was the reply. 'Oh, yes! I think you may *go to the Derby*.'

'No, but you don't quite understand me, Sir James,' persisted the jockey. 'I mean, shall I be fit to *ride*?'

'Well, I don't know,' was the answer. 'Better *drive, better drive*!'

Archer, rather taken aback by this very innocent and unexpected rejoinder, had to explain, 'I am afraid, Sir James, you scarcely realize who I am?'

'No,' said the surgeon, politely, referring to the patient's visiting card. 'I see I have the honour of receiving Mr. Archer, but—'

'Well,' said Archer, 'I suppose I may say that what you are in your profession, Sir James, that I am in mine,' and proceeded to tell him what that profession was.

The famous surgeon, on learning the status of his visitor, was at once greatly interested, and asked him eagerly many questions, among others, What would be his loss supposing he should be unable to fulfil the Derby engagement? to which Archer replied: 'About £2,000.' His average annual income he stated (if I mistake not) to be about £8,000; upon which Sir James is said to have remarked: 'You may well say that what I am in my profession that you are in yours. I only wish that my profession were half as profitable as yours.'"

GETTING RID OF A COLD BEDFELLOW

A wellknown West Country man, who was in Newcastle a few nights ago (according to the *Newcastle Chronicle*), having lost his train, returned to the publichouse where he had been imbibing an extra dose of liquor, and secured a bed for the night. A candle was handed to him, and he was directed to his room; but being somewhat "fou" his unsteadiness of gait jerked the candle out of its socket, and he was thus left in darkness. He stumbled on till he found a bed-room—though not his own. Doffing his garments, he groped about successfully for the bed, but found that it already accommodated another lodger. He felt that his bedfellow was a more than usually "cold subject." "Man," said he, "ye're as ca'd as clay; yer feet's like icebergs!" He continued to push his uncomfortable neighbour along till the latter fell out of bed altogether. "There, noo," exclaimed our hero, "ye can lie there." He soon fell sound asleep. Next morning he was awakened by the noise of two stalwart men fumbling with the handle of his bedroom door, and then noisily entered with a coffin. The indignant corpse suddenly sat up and demanded to know why he had been disturbed. This was too much for the two joiners, who dropped the coffin and fled. The sight of the coffin reminded our hero of his bedfellow. He looked over at him for a moment, and then realized that his fellow-lodger was a corpe. He jumped out of bed, hastily snatched up his garments, and rushed from the house, half dressed, to complete his toilet under the portico of the Central Station.

THE FUR TRADE.

London is the great market for furs and skins of the world, and not St. Petersburg or Nijni-Novgorod, or any of the great cities of Northern or Western Europe or Canada, as many imagine. To our metropolis come the fur merchants of every part of Europe, Asia, and America, to purchase the finest and rarest skins. March and September now are the principal periods of their bi-annual visitation, and during the last few weeks the greatest activity has been displayed in the neighbourhood of St. Mary Axe, where from time immemorial the Guild of Skinners have transacted their business. The following statistics will give some idea of the importance of this industry. In March of this year the Hudson's Bay Company submitted to public auction no less than 10,841 otter skins; 4,022 fisher skins; 855 silver fox skins, of a value of from 10*l*. to 80*l*. each; 3,173 cross fox skins, ranging up to 8*l*. value; 1,400 fox skins, various; 5,200 lynx skins; 78,856 marten, or sable skins; 76,374 beaver skins; and vast quantities of inferior quality skins. Also in the same month, at an important sale ("Lampson's"), 1,020 silver fox; 7,449 sables (Russia); 400 blue fox; 3,741 cross fox; 4,252 sea-otter, from 8*l*. to 140*l*. value per skin; 7,000 bear; 3,000 fishers; 6,559 otter; 5,000 fox; 41,387 marten (H. B. Sable); 250,000 skunk; 250,000 raccoon; and 150,000 mink skins were sold. The furs and skins are always sold at auction in lots. Those who are not acquainted with the system by which they are disposed of would be as interested as astonished if they spent an hour in one of the sale-rooms during the proceeding of a great sale. Each lot submitted often represents hundreds of pounds sterling worth, notwithstanding which there is seldom a word heard beyond those of the broker giving out the lot number and repeating the amount of the bids, the whole business being conducted in such a quiet and orderly manner that a stranger would scarcely imagine such valuable goods were changing hands. The crowd surrounding the auctioneer is a motley one, Russians, Germans, Poles, and French being the largest buyers, and naturally among these is a predominance of the Hebraic element. Of course, the skins and furs have been on view for some days previous to the sale, and as they are generally in a raw state, with the pelt outside, there is merely the fringe to guide the purchaser. It therefore requires great judgment to discriminate their values, but the delicacy of touch of the really genuine merchant is such that he seldom makes a mistake. No skins, however, are seen in the auction rooms, but only at the warehouses, where they are on view some days before the sales. This year the fur market has been unusually well stocked, and at the International Fur Stores, Regent Street, vast quantities of furs and skins may be found, some of which are quite novel, and are likely to become exceedingly fashionable this winter. The seal is destined, it seems, to be once more in vogue. For the past two or three years it had been run close by plush and other materials, but not eclipsed. It now seems that the decree of the fickle goddess is that it should again take its place prominently for winter garments. Sealskin ulsters down to the feet, also short jackets reaching the waist, will be much worn. They are very rich and elegant, and remarkably durable. The Alaska skin has been subjected to some new processes in dressing, by which all the richness of the fur is maintained, and by which the belt is made much thinner than heretofore. Thus by Mr. Jay's new process fur garments will be much lighter than hitherto, so that even the most delicate invalids will be able to wear them without fatigue. Undyed furs will be more generally worn than ever, the most fashionable of these being the sable tail, marten tail, and the fisher tail, produced in a variety of shapes for the neck and shoulders. The long brown boa of squirrel tail has again become a prominent feature in ladies' outdoor costumes.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Bhownagar, 108 tons, Nakoda, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Bhownagar, with a general cargo and 81 deck passengers.

The Rubattino steamship Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain Pizzarello, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

The s. s. Malabar, 1,283 tons, Captain B. A. Gould, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (Nov. 2), with 298 pilgrims,—men, women, and children.

The s.s. Puraba, 993 tons, obtained her port-clearance for Karachi and Persian Gulf, to sail after the arrival of the English mail steamer in Bombay. She carries the following passengers:—Mr. N. Finney for Karachi; Mr. Haji G Esmanee for Busreh; Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw, Mr. Fangules, Mr. C. L. Phillips, Signaller W. H. Rowe, and Mrs. Rochee and 62 deck for Karachi and P. Gulf.

The s. s. Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain S. Davidson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (Nov. 27) with a general cargo, and Mr. Edge, a passenger from Connanore, and 2 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

13th December.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Roxburgh..	1409	J. Dunlop......	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Nubia	2319	J. Dunlop	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Cashgar	2640	C. Codd	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Cathay	1884	E. Ashdown ...	D	P. & O. Co.
„ St. Oswald..	..	......	E	....
„ C. Mackenzie	1954	......	F	Finlay Muir.
„ Bormida......	...	......	G	F. Bozzoni.
„ Darwin	1679	......	H J	H. Cowasjee.
„ Stella	1571	......	L	....
„ Kirby Hall..	1759	G. D. Pearse......	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Aspatria....	1921	G. Veale..........	N	Messrs. Cursetji and Edulji.
„ C. Lamont..	1354	.. ...	O	F. Muir & Co.
„ Singapore ...	...	G. Parodi	P	F. Bozzoni.
„ Hypatia	..	......	Q	......

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
12	Suez (s)	Morris	Aden.
13	Zambesi (s)........	Cole	Karachi, Dec. 10.
	Nowshera (s).......	Davidson ..	Calcutta, Nov. 27.
	Malabar (s).......	Gould	Jeddah, Nov. 2.
	Bhownagar (s).....	Nakoda	Bhownagar.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Bormida (s)	Pizzarello ...	China.

The steamer Purulia obtained her port-clearance for Karachi and Persian Gulf last evening.

The following vessels have commenced to load since yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Mackenzie, for Genoa.
„ Suez, for Liverpool.
„ Cathay, for London.
„ St. Oswald, for Antwerp.
„ Singapore, for Aden and Genoa.
„ Kirby Hall, for Liverpool.
„ Marabaut, for New York.
„ Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.			
9	Clan Grant (s)	Philp........	Liverpool, Oct. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 9.—Steamers Shahzada, Tenasserim, Nuddea. Ship County of Roxburgh.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
11	Bride (bq)	....	Coconada.
	Clive (s)	....	Bombay.
	Rewa (s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
10	Mirzapore (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Khandalla (s)	....	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 11.

From London.

Paramatta (s), 1 Hogshead brandy, D Nasarvanjee.

Malwa (s), 70 cases brandy, Treacher and Co; 2 cases eau-de-cologne, Treacher and Co; 1 case perfumery, Treacher and Co; 130 cases bass beer, D, Cowasjee; 21 cases sherry, champagne and rum, C Palmer and Co; 7 packages medicines, Latham and Co; 1 case perfumery, G H M Fuzul; 1 case toys and confectionery, Ramjee Babajee; 35 cases metal matches, A J Fauleling; 9 packages chemicals and photo materials, M and Babajee; 1 case false pearls, A A Nazboodin; 5 cases medicine, Rogers and Co; 6 cases camphor and 10 cases cheese, Rogers and Co; 3 cases toys and 1 case writing desks, Essa H Jooma; 11 cases medicines; H Mooljee and Co; 36 cases oilmanstores, Hormasjee Maneckjee; 236 cases provisions, oilmanstores, &c, Cowasjee Dadabhai; 18 cases hams and bacon, Jamsetjee Framjee; 14 cases mineral waters, medicines, &c, Cooper, Madon and Co.

Henzada (ship), 40 cases port and sherry, Eduljee Bezonjee.

From New Castle.

Krishna, (s), 230 tons coal, Ookerda Khesee; 50 tons coal, Bapty Bros.

From Glasgow.

Nubia (s), 30 cases whisky, Treacher and Co.

From Shields.

Inchgarvie (s), 100 tons coal, Jamsetji Merwanji; 100 tons coal, Mulji Jewraj and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 12th December, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·882
Temperature of the Air	78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·4
Dew Point	71·5
Relative humidity of Air	·803
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·0
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	71·3
General Directions of Wind.*	SE, NE, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	219

*From midnight to midnight.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Dec. 11.

For Liverpool.

Stella (s), 33 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 25 bales cotton, Thos Moore and Co; 75 bales cotton, D. Gokuldas; 300 bales cotton, J. E. Damaney; 204 bales wool, G, Rungoonlal; 2 bales wool, and 4 bales goat hair, S. Ramjanali; 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 111 bales cotton, P. Gokaldas and Co; 110 bales hemps, L. Naranji; 28 bales wool, C. Pragji.

Roxburgh (s), 1,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Hull.

Aspatria (s), 2,000 cwts linseed, Khimji Lukmidas.

For Dunkirk.

Clan Lamont (s), 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts linseed, R. R. Ragoonath; 250 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Nubia (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

For Venice.

Medusa (s), 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

For Genoa.

Worsley Hall (s), 875 bales cotton, G. Bythell and Co.

For Kobe.

Kashgar (s), 40 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

For Yokohama.

Bormida (s), 25 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co.

For Boston.

Nubia (s), 15 bales cow and buffalo hides, Funnett and Co.

For Hongkong.

Kashgar (s), 105 bales twist, R. Habibbhoy; 5 cwts E. tusks, T. Topen; 280 cwts raisins, C. Munjee; 17 cases condiments, 3 cases dry fish, M. Poonjiajee and sons; 45 cwts sharkfins, D. Peerbhoy; 12 cwts fishmaws and 70 cases sharkfins, Mamed Nathoo; 175 cwts broken glass and 25 cwts pig-lead, C. Nanjee; 49 chests opium, D. Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordeen; 106 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts onions, Tong Wah; 20 cases tea, perfumery &c., M. M. Poonjiajee; 10 chests opium, G. Hurmanbux; 12 chests opium, L. Chutta; 23 chests opium, T. Topen; 5 chests opium, J. Peerbhai.

Bormida (s), 50 bales twist, N. Bhaidas; 61 bales twist, Khatao Makanjee S. and W. Co, Ld.; 43 bales twist, D. P. Marker; 19 bales twist, J. Fleming and Co; 15 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co; 9 chests opium, S. Sewlall; 670 cwts onions, J. Mahomed Haji Mahomed; 1 chest opium, B. Kedarmal; 31 chests opium, Sewji Nathoo; 6 chests opium, S. Deokarun: 3 chests opium, B. Harriram; 22 chests opium, B. Gorakhmal.

For Shanghai.

Kashgar (s), 200 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 341 chests opium, D. Sassoon and Co; 18 chests opium, D. Dwarkabux; 3 chests opium, G. Krishnaji; 7 chests opium, T. Topen; 4 chests opium, H. Narsingdas.

Bormida (s), 6 chests opium, B. Baharilal; 14 chests opium, S. Joharimal; 9 chests opium, S. Sewlal; 12 chests opium, Ramchunder Bushaisarlal; 8 chests opium, S. Gopiram; 10 bales T. cloth, D. Sassoon and Co; 9 chests opium, S. Deokarun; 18 chests opium, B. Hurriram; 17 chests opium, Ganesh Venayek; 31 chests opium, B. Rorgji; 4 chests opium, Hazarimal Narsingdas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 12.

Lyster, Major, Bo., D.A.A.G., on leave, from Karachi.

Turnbull, Major, Bl., 15th Bl. Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Gordon Lt., Bo., 2nd Bo. Lancers, on duty, from Deesa.

Geoghegan, Lt., 3rd Cavalry, on duty, from Mhow.

Abbott, Major, Bo., Pol. Deptt., from furlough, from England.

December 13.

Anderson, Capt., Bo., Poona Horse, on leave, from Poona.

Ward, Col., Bo., R.H.A., on leave, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—December 12.

Logan, Lt., Bo., N. Lancers, to rejoin, to Asirgarh.

December 13.

Phillips, Lt.-Col, Bo., 2nd Lancers, to rejoin, to Deesa.

Meadows, Dy. Surgeon-Genl., Bo., M. S., on duty, to Mhow.

Geoghegan Lt., Bo., 3rd Cavalry, on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 14, 1886.

1. Officers commanding companies are requested to furnish rolls of their companies corrected to date.
2. In future no ammunition will be issued as on payment, unless paid for when issued on the range, or at Head-Quarters.
3. Officers commanding companies are requested to send in, not later than the 24th instant, the numbers for the Xmas Field-day.
4. All members who propose to attend the Field-day are requested to attend the Commandant's parade on Saturday next.
5. A. Company will fire for the Bayley Shield and Wyer Cup on the following dates:—

Bayley Shield.—Distance 200, 300, and 700 yards.
Practice on Tuesday, 4th January, 1887.
Competition on Friday, 7th January, 1887.
Wyer Cup.—Distance 500 and 800 yards.
Practice on Tuesday, 11th January, 1887.
Competition on Thursday, 13th January, 1887.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Fort St. George Gazette Dec. 7th.

Mr J Andrew, Acting Principal Assist, Vizagapatam privilege leave for three months.

Mr H W Foster to act as Principal Assist to the Collr, Magte and Agent to the Govr in Vizagapatam, during the absence of Mr Andrew on leave, or until further orders.

Mr G D Irvine, CS, Dist and Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at that station in the place of Col H S Court.

Mr G P Greene, Probationary Assist Supt, to be Assist Supt, Second Grade, Madras Survey, and to be posted to No II. Party, Bellary.

The following postings are ordered:—

Mr A S Russell, Exec Engr, Fourth Grade, to the V. Circle, for duty in the Presy Divn.

Mr G E Manson, Assist Engr, Frst Grade, to the VI. Circle, for duty in the Negapatam Divn to join on return from furlough.

Mr G T Gahan, Inspr in the Salt and Abkari Dept, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from his relief by Mr Sherman.

Mr C M Sherman, Assist Inspr in the Salt and Abkari Dept, is posted to the charge of the Surla Circle, during the absence of Mr G T Gahan on leave, or until further orders.

Mr J B Rego, Assist Inspr of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is transferred from the Tellicherry to the Chingleput Circle, during the absence of Mr R J M Mayne, or until further orders.

Mr R J M Mayne, Assist Inspr of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is transferred from the Ranipet Distillery to the charge of the Tellicherry Circle. This cancels his appointment to the Mangalore Circle, published at page 1894, Part II. of the Fort St George Gazette dated 30th Nov 1886.

Mr H Kelly, Forest Ranger, Fifth Grade (on probation), to be posted to the Madura Dist, vice Quadir Hussain Sahib, [illegible] 1st August 1887.

Mr J W Ryan, Forester, Third Grade, Coimbatore (South), to act as Forest Ranger, Fifth Grade, [illegible] Bolempatti Range, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has approved of the undermentioned Officers to return to duty:—

Col H C B, Barnett, SC.

Lieut F J Anderson, Royal Engrs, and

Surgn-Major A S Rogers-Harrison.

The undermentioned Officers have returned from furlough out of India:—Col H Smalley, Royal (late Madras) Engrs, arrived at Bombay on the 30th Nov 1886.

Surgn-Major J F Sargent, IMD, arrived at Bombay on the 24th Nov 1886.

Assist Apoth A J White, is granted leave in India (m c) for two years with effect from the 13th May 1886.

General List, Cavalry—The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—

Major F W Buller to be Lieut-Col, dated 4th Dec 1886.

Major E P, Maltby, Genl List, Infy, is permitted to retire from the service [illegible] on a pension of £305 per annum, [illegible] to H M's approval.

Volunteer Corps. Godavari Rifle Volunteers, Mr J S Battie, to be Lieut, vice Mr F Elliot, supernumerary.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," [illegible] Mexican Hair Renewer [illegible] Anglo-American Drug Co. [illegible]

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Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

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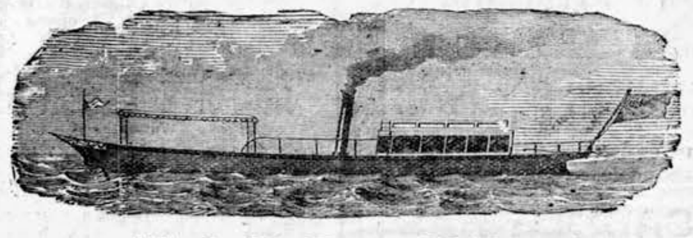

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Bottled at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the Best Light Beer the Indian Market.

EXPORT BIER BRAUEREI PILSEN
TRADE MARK
REGISTERED
BOTTLED AT THE PILSENER BREWERY FOR THE UNDERSIGNED ONLY
Treacher & Co.
LIMITED
Bombay, Byculla AND Poona

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Bottles,
Rs. 5-12 per doz.
Cash.

Half Bottles,
Rs. 3-14 per doz.
Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Of Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' bottling of

BASS'S BEER & GUINNESS'S STOUT.

In the home market Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands a higher price.

	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.	
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6	per doz. Cash.
Do. by Stone and Son	6 4	4 4	" "
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6	" "
Do. do. Burke & Co.	6 4	4 4	" "
VIENNA BEER, by Dreher, first quality	6 12	5 0	" "
CANTERBURY ALE, Johnson's	6 0	4 0	" "
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	7 8	5 0	" "
BASS'S BEER in Kilderkins	33 0 each.		

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

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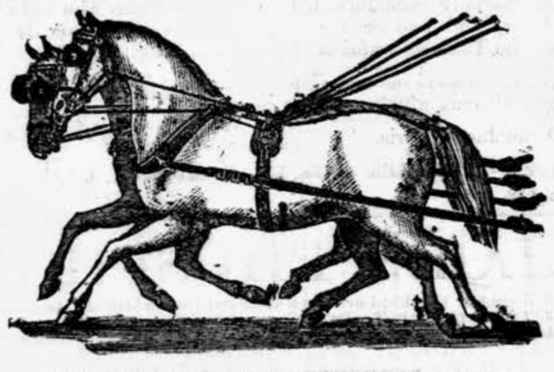
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.



SINGLE HARNESS, Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 190.

DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450.

SINGLE HARNESS, Brass-mounted, our own make, well known for its durability, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 145.

DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 290.

Tandem, Brass-mounted, from Rs. 235 to Rs. 290.

N.B.—Our Complete Illustrated Price List is now ready and will be sent free by Post on application.

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Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON
RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S
CARLTON
TRADE MARK
WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

N.B.—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule.

CAUTION.—We beg to caution our Friends and the Public generally against spurious imitations of this blend which we find are now being offered, owing to its great success, and to assure them that *none are genuine* unless bearing our *Trade Mark* on the *corks, capsules,* and *labels.*

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
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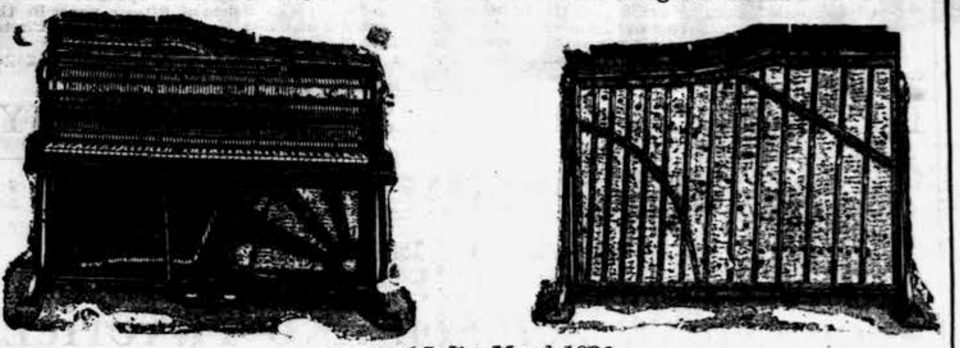
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL PIANOFORTES,

Entirely new construction throughout, including the recent improvements producing so elastic a touch that all gradations, from the most subdued whisper to the greatest fortissimo passage, can be accomplished with delightful effect.



Times of India, March 1886.

Brinsmead's Pianos.—The extreme simplicity combined with the obvious efficiency of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons' new patent method of securing the wires of their pianos, excites a feeling of surprise that it should not have been thought of and adopted before, rather than one of wonder at the ingenuity of the inventor. This, however, does not detract in any way from the intrinsic value of the improvement, which if it fulfils the results expected of it, and we are inclined to believe that it will, cannot fail to commend itself more particularly to residents of remote mofussil stations where the visits of the piano tuner are few and far between. Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., the sole agents for the patentees, guarantee that the pianos constructed on the improved principle will not get out of tune in twelve months, but as the invention is not yet six months old, it is manifest that their confidence must be based on something other than experience. Every one is familiar with the way in which the wires have hitherto been fastened round pins fixed tightly in the wooden sounding board and tuned by turning the pins with a key.

After inspecting Messrs. John Brinsmead's piano with their patent improvement, we too feel convinced of the impossibility of the tension giving out at this point, which has always been the weak one, while the delicacy and purity of tone for which these makers are justly famous are as conspicuous as ever.

NEW PRICE LIST AND NEW DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET "THE NEW ERA OF THE PIANOFORTE" FREE ON APPLICATION TO

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FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCH AT Rs. 25 is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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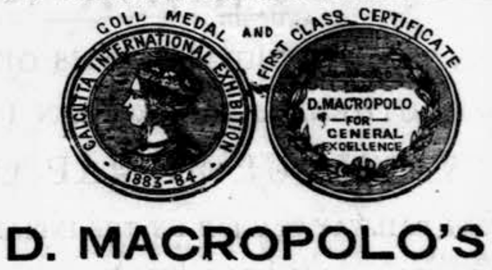
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.



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1883-84
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Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100	Rs.	5	0	7.	Imperial	per 100	Rs.	3	0
2.	Duke of Connaught	"	"	4	0	8.	Alpha	"	"	2	8
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	"	"	4	0	9.	Prince of Wales	"	"	2	0
4.	Finos (Lady)	"	"	3	0	10.	Prince Boris	"	"	2	0
5.	Bosphorus	"	"	3	8	11.	Victoria	"	"	1	8
6.	Sir Fergusson (pressed)	"	"	3	0	12.	Sultan	"	"	1	4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs.	12	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs.	6	0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	"	8	0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	"	4	0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fine quality.)

Exquisita	per box of	25	Rs.	6	0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of	100	Rs.	9	0
El Re del Mondo	"	50	"	11	0	El Caliope	"	50	"	6	0
Jose Vargas	"	50	"	10	0	La Selika	"	50	"	5	0
La Flor de Tobaccos	"	50	"	8	0	Romeo and Juliette	"	50	"	4	0
Trabucos Alexandrie	"	25	"	3	4	La Flor de Java	"	100	"	4	8
Semiramis	"	100	"	11	0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1)	"	100	"	4	8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb.	Rs.	3	0	Cavendish	per lb.	Rs.	1	8
Medium	"	"	2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	"	"	3	0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

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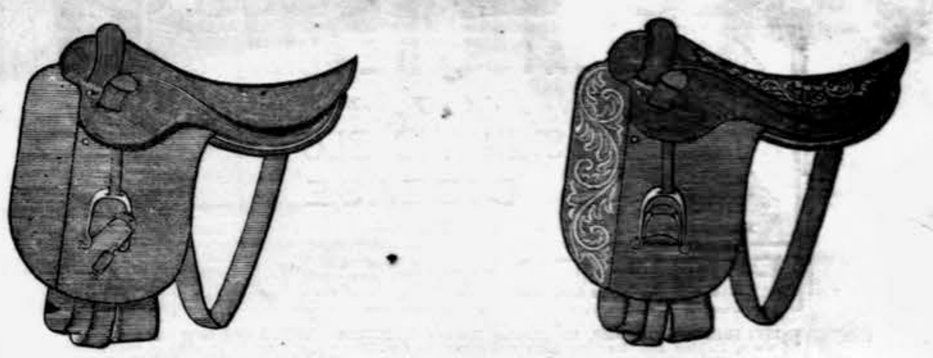
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK JUST TO HAND.



THESE SADDLES have all THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, are Light, Durable, and Beautifully Finished. They have been made to our own instructions, and with careful regard to Indian requirements.

PRICES.

Plain all over, Hogskin Saddle, complete, very neat...	...Rs.	100 to 125
Do. with richly-quilted Doeskin Seat and Safe, very handsome	... "	125 to 135
&c. &c.		&c.

THE NEW PATENT SAFETY STIRRUP can be supplied with the above at the Additional Cost of Rs. 9-8.

This Stirrup is the *most perfect yet invented*, exceedingly simple in Construction, and instantaneous in Action, retention of the foot is therefore impossible.

DUNNETT & Co.,

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EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

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JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

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REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

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MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. Messrs. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

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THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

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Read Brothers, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "The Dog's Head Brand" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "Bull Dog."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of Read Brothers, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "Dog's Head Brand" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.—DINSHAW SUNTOOK and Co. beg most respectfully to bring to the Notice of the Public that another excellent Batch of Uneezah and Nuzdee Arabs just arrived, and brought by well-known Arab Dealers, Jusim bin Feed, and Shaikh Essa bin Curtas, amongst which there are lovely Chargers, Racers, Hunters, Ponies, &c. Gentlemen fond of Horse-flesh are solicited an early inspection.

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PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

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☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

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